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THE FORGOTTEN NEED.

"O why should ill forever flow from ill,
And pain still keener pain forever breed?
Why all the brethren? cries the slaves who kill
For hire are men, and to avenge mislead
On the mistaken. But the Mighty Seed
With her own broken heart."
—*Shelley's "Revolt of Islam."*

I.
So sang the wondrous singer, all compact
Of inspiration and prophetic fire;
All built of fantasies whose divineness tracked
Music to its first springs, and did acquire
The accent of the Everlasting Poet
To which the poems of the world assigns.
And sang the Land that dipped its lips of fire sea
Drunk with the wine of his wired melodies.

II.
He, being dead, yet speaketh: his great songs
Rise and down into the listener's convert
Whitening the cheeks of tyrannies and wrongs,
Smiting oppression with a fatic curse,
Fusing the alien thoughts of alien throngs,
Till to her glorious birthright universal
Humanity is brought: spiritual intercourse
Is held between the sexed wind of the South
On wan lips wasted by the insidious drouth.

III.
While lasts the language his high hymns shall last;
While stirs the heroic impulse he shall stir
The hearts of many like a battle-blast;
And as a steed doth quicken to the spur,
Men's noble shall quicken when his strains have passed
Into their pulses, and grow worthier
Of that Ineffable Beauty which he saw
With his clear eyes of tenderness and awe.

IV.
Or him the sense of human brotherhood
Lay like a prophet's burden; if there ran
Immortal fire through the veins of any blood
For whatsoever desecrated man,
Nathless a lute-like voice of pity wooed
The foolish of deed. His stern ban
Was for the sin—upon the sinner's life
He laid the blame of clean fellowships.

V.
To blur the stature of a man was as
The stature of an angel, he would see,
Albeit but dimly, as through darkened glass,
Gleams of a dread and awful sanctity
Crowning the spotted foreheads which, alas,
Scarce left their saloons or crowning. Kindly
He looked on thugs and tyrants, on the whole
As on the hero and the praying saint.

VI.
He saw Heaven's rivers of compassion roll
To the uttermost ends of being, and he strove
With all his might to quicken with their soul
To sow the loveless earth with seeds of love,
Whose healthful blossoms make the sin unsmelled.
Whereby the rythmic garlands which he wove
Were interwoven for beauty—his deep mind
With the great glows of God's infinitude.

VII.
Thou winged Spirit, eagle-plumed for power,
And flight beyond the dim unlit land that we
We have sore need of thee in this wild hour,
And on the veils of blackness and of cloud dry,
And popular passion rages to deflour
The peculiar obsciences of the Ideal victory
The procurses of vengeance, and the lists
Of diverse-eyed suspicion and mistrusts.

VIII.
Let Liberty run onward with the years,
And circle with the seasons—let her break
The brazen chains, the leaden chains, and bars,
Bring rimmed recompenses that shall make
Supremest wrongs for scarce wrongs redress,
Drop holy benison on hearts that ache,
Put cleanser radiance into weeping eyes,
And set the glad earth singing to the skies.

IX.
Let her voice thunder at the doors of kings,
And lighten in black dungeons—let her breath
Stir the dry bones of peoples into living wings
For the lifting of their mist of barren death,
And roused, vast millions clap triumphant wings
Over the mean devils whom we find red faith,
And men's tall growths of excellence express
Invincible puissant noblesse.

X.
But let her do all worthily: let not
The foul contagions of our sinfulness
Stain her immaculate purity, nor blot
The luminous divineness of her thought,
Nor the rapt wisdom of her utterances,
Nor the high promise of her starlight,
Which is God's morning promise to the night.

XI.
And ye, O sovran people of the land,
Crowned with her benedictions—lifted up
From dull and low tracts of ignorance
And owlish places wherein pit dog grosser,
Thou the desirable mountains which command
Far visions of your sanctuaries of hope—
Be ye to her my lovers and my lovers *out-lie*
For Love and Mercy have been unto you.

XII.
Behold! the things are possible to these
Who have not trusted to the things they bear
The secret of the laden mysteries
Piled like packed deeds in the thick-boding air.
At their fair girdles hang the mystic keys
Father Time shall unlock the hidden doors near
The sole serenities that consecrate
The masters of the subtle Sphinx of Fate.

XIII.
Clean natures coin pure statutes. Let us cleanse
The hearts that beat within us; let us woo
Our higher selves to more fair consciousness.
Tread down our rank ambitions, overthrow
Our fragrant moods of puffed self-consequence,
Plough up our hideous thistles which do grow
Faster than men can hoe them for their blooms.
The base infections our low greeds have bred.

XIV.
For let our climbing powers lie in vain,
In vain the vivid speech that gives and burns,
In vain our throes of sacrificial pain—
If Liberty shall cease to be the golden grain—
From the broad fields where waves her golden grain—
Ballast of the future our sad hearts shall mourn—
Baffled is all our being, until we
On Freedom's augural brows write Charity.
RICHARD REALF.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Broad and Narrow Gauges Contrasted.

Narrow-Gauge Railways.

A PAMPHLET BY RICHARD B. OSBORNE.

Richard B. Osborne, a distinguished engineer and president of the Association of Baltimore, has written a pamphlet on the subject of railways, from which we extract that portion relative to narrow-gauge roads. Mr. Osborne has been connected as chief engineer with important railroads in England and this country, and is qualified by long experience to write on the subject:

LESSONS TAUGHT BY BROAD GAUGES.

The broad gauges have taught lessons to their advocates which they never would learn but by dear-bought experience.

Those lessons should not have been lost upon the upholders of our feet eight and a half inch gauge; they should have learned that it was not what—per-mit, in all respect, the expression to exist which has proved so injurious to others, and should have guarded with extreme caution those features in which, from which they derived the advantages, that the broad gauge advocates were finally compelled to acknowledge and fall back on.

STRONG ARGUMENTS SUPPLIED TO ADVOCATES OF NARROW GAUGES.

The opposite of all this has furnished very strong arguments to those who believe that the narrow gauge is going to prove a panacea for the many ills complained of, and a perfect security against their being inflicted on future railways built on this principle.

CAN THE FIRST INQUIRY BE REPLIED TO.

But the question first asked, "Is there any reason why the present gauge of our iron roads should be adopted for our future railways?" we will endeavor to reply to. Can we, by the adoption of a narrow gauge, obviate that which has proved more or less detrimental in all the gauges already tried, from the four feet six and a half inch to the three feet inches? If this can be accomplished there can be no doubt that the prodominance of the narrow will exhibit itself for the purposes of investments, that stockholders will be readily obtained, and that ere a score of years pass, every object now unfolded by these benefactors will own its special line of railway.

DECREASE OF WEIGHT ON NARROW GAUGE.

It is quite certain that a narrower gauge than four feet eight and a half inches will reduce the unproductive weight of trains in somewhat the same proportion as the gauge is lessened, because less dimensions of iron and timber on the shorter span of the narrower gauge will be required than on the wider. If the dead weight of trains be decreased, the weight of the engine will be similarly affected, and from the certainty of the greater advantages the narrow gauge roads will possess, for the weight of our locomotives on the standard gauge inflicts much injury on rails a pressure, transmitted with a sledging force, be vond the capability of iron to resist, while the lighter engines, with a maximum weight of only 13,000 pounds, on a single pair of drivers, will have no power to crush or bruise, but will wear out the iron much as a knife blade is worn on a whetstone.

PASSENGER CARS.

One of our ordinary passenger cars will weigh 33,000 lbs., on an average enough passengers will be found to be about 27 in number, weighing say 4,000 lbs.

The unproductive weight, therefore, exceeds by 8 times the paying weight.

On a gauge of 3 feet, a car to accommodate 30 passengers will not weigh over 18,000 lbs., or by other figures less than half the weight. In other words, the locomotive on the narrow gauge would have to haul less than half the weight of cars in its train. To keep up, however, the average number of passengers on the 3 foot gauge line, it will be necessary to have additional numbers of cars in each train. I will assume then that 6 passenger cars are run on each train on the standard gauge, and 7 on the 3 foot gauge—this will of necessity change the unproductive weight hauled on it from 8¼ times to 6 times the paying weight.

The weights of the trains under this view, on the respective gauges, will be as follows:

ON THE 4 FEET 8½ INCHES GAUGE.

5 passenger cars, at 33,000 lbs.	82	net tons.
1 baggage and 1 express	29	"
Weight of engine and tender	16	"
Weight of passengers	10	"
Total weight of train	155	"

ON THE 3 FEET GAUGE.

7 passenger cars at 18,000 lbs.	63	net tons.
1 baggage and 1 express car	25	"
Weight of engine and tender	25	"
Weight of passengers	10	"
Total weight of train	113	"

The passengers carried on both trains being alike:

As on the two trains one has to haul 313 working days, there would be hauled a gross tonnage on the 4 feet 8½ gauge of.....297,532
And on the 3 feet gauge of.....141,476

Showing an unproductive weight hauled on the 4 ft 8½ in. gauge.....66,356 net tons.

This gives the low price of 2¼ cents per ton per mile for transportation at high rates of speed, on 100 miles would amount to 1½ per cent.

Some engineers have largely exceeded the views expressed here as to the amount of economy gained in the working expenses of the narrow gauge railways.

It has been asserted that as much as 30 tons of unproductive weight are hauled on our standard gauge, in passenger trains, for each ton of passengers, while the amount in the foregoing statement is as 16 tons to 1 of paying weight. I prefer, however, to be within bounds, as there may be much that will have to be proved by the practical experience, that does not now present itself.

CAPACITY AND WEIGHT IN FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

We will next examine the question in reference to an ordinary freight business.

The eight-wheeled freight car on our standard gauge may be taken at 20,000 pounds weight, with a carrying capacity of 18,000 to 20,000 pounds.

If these are already known figures would give respectively the non-productive and paying weights transported, but from the fact that loads are rarely delivered at the end of the partial loads for long distances, sometimes even running entire stations, the proportion of non-productive weight carried by them is found to be 1⅛ to 1½ tons to each 1 ton of paying load. In other words, a freight car weighing 10 per tons will carry an average paying load of 8 tons through the year.

In a train of 10 foot gauge, with a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons and weighing 2,500 lbs., will transport an average load the year round of 4¼ tons, and will be fairly entitled to the full complement each trip.

Here is a non-productive weight of 2½ tons with its paying load of of 4¼ tons, or by other figures of 5 56-100 tons paying weight.

If a freight train on the standard gauge transporting 200 tons of paying weight, would require 25 cars, weighing 250 tons, which is 1¼ tons dead weight to 1 ton of paying weight; but on the 3 foot gauge 200 tons of freight would require 17 cars more than the standard gauge, or 42 to make up the train, and would weigh, themselves, 147 tons, or one ton of *dead weight* to each 1 56-100 tons *paying load*.

We have, then, the weight of a train transporting 200 tons of freight,

ON THE 4 FOOT 8½ INCH GAUGE, VIZ:

25 freight cars at 10 net tons each	250 tons.
Load of merchandise	200 tons.
Weight of engine and tender	45 tons.
Gross weight of train	495 tons.

ON THE 3-FOOT GAUGE.

42 freight cars at 7,000 lbs	147 tons.
Load of merchandise	200 tons.
Weight of engine and tender	25 tons.
Gross weight of train	372 tons.

Or 123 tons *less dead weight* moved per train on the 3-foot gauge. And during 313 working days, if 2 trains run daily, are each way, the saving in tons hauled, to do the same business of 125,000 tons of merchandise would amount to 77,000 tons in favor of the narrow gauge. Putting this haulage at weight saved at 1 cent per ton per mile on 100 miles of road, it would exhibit a saving on these two daily trains, to the transportation department, of $77,000 per annum.

CAPACITY AND WEIGHT IN A COAL BUSINESS.

I will now investigate how far the transportation of coal and minerals would be affected by the change of gauge.

The four-wheeled coal car of the standard gauge weighs 6,600 pounds, and carries some 10,500 pounds of coal, which gives one ton of dead weight to 1 6-10 tons of productive load; but as these cars return to the mines empty, the dead weight carried over the one hundred miles is equivalent to 13,500 pounds for the 10,500 tons of coal taken to market, or one and a quarter tons of dead weight to each ton of paying load.

A coal car on the three-foot gauge, weighing 3,000 pounds, will give a carrying capacity of 8,000 pounds, or three-eighths of a ton only of dead weight to every ton of paying weight. Doubling this dead weight for the return trip to the mines, there is still but three fourths of a ton of unproductive weight to each ton of coal transported.

In a yearly business of one million tons of coal, on a railroad 100 miles long, at the foregoing rates.

ON THE STANDARD GAUGE,

there would be	Tons.
Coal transported	1,000,000
Weight of cars	1,250,000
Gross load, exclusive of engine and cars	2,250,000

ON THE THREE FOOT GAUGE.

	Tons.
Coal transported	1,000,000
Weight of cargo per cent. more in number	750,000
Gross load, excluding engine and tender	1,750,000

Showing that the vast amount of half a million of tons less of unproductive weight would be hauled on a three foot gauge, in the transportation of one million tons of coals.

This large fungose saved, put at one half a cent per ton per mile, or fifty cents per ton, would show a productive capacity of a three foot gauge, additional to its other earnings, of $250,000 per annum.

If the foregoing investigation have arrived at anything like the correct results (and they are believed by the views of many others in the profession), then it is evident that a very great degree of comparative economy will be attained in the construction and working of our future lines of railways, if built of the three foot gauge.

QUESTION OF REVENUE.

We will now take up the question of revenue, and see what effect this economy in operating will have upon it.

It has been shown that in four dailey passenger trains, with a given business the three foot gauge would

Save annually, in working expenses.....$99,534
In dead freight trains.....77,000
And on 1,000,000 tons of coal per annum.....250,000

Total annual saving on the assumed bust.....426,534

Equivalent to the interest of 6 per cent. on about seven millions of dollars.

The business assumed for a road 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, 100 miles long, with double track, would necessitate an outlay for construction and equipment of, say, eight millions of dollars, and will yield

A gross revenue of.....$2,000,000
Allowing 60 per cent. for operating.....1,200,000

Leaving for *net* earnings.....$800,000
Or 8 per cent. dividend, and 2 per cent. sinking fund.

A railroad of three foot gauge, of the like character of construction, will cost.....$4,800,000
With a road on the same business and gross revenue of.....2,000,000

Allowing the same rate for oper. ting.....1,200,000
A margin for several standards of.....$800,000
Less the labor shown before.....426,534

.....373,466

Or 7 per cent. on the investment.

Behold! the things are possible to these
Who have not trusted to the things they bear
The secret of the laden mysteries
Piled like packed deeds in the thick-boding air.
At their fair girdles hang the mystic keys
Father Time shall unlock the hidden doors near
The sole serenities that consecrate
The masters of the subtle Sphinx of Fate.

If this be so, or even approximating to what has been stated, the question at the head of these remarks has received its repry; for doubtless a reason, and that a good and sufficient one, has been found why the present gauge of our iron roads should not be adopted for future railways.

From every point of view the opinion that the cost of construction of the three foot gauge will be about 6-10 of that required for our standard roads of like capacity.

Two-thirds have been usually considered as the proportion, but the above estimate is considered closely.

That there is a great decrease in the first cost of construction will be seen from the difference in cost merely of iron rails for the two gauges.

For the 100 miles, taken as our example in the foregoing remarks, we will estimate the iron, 1st, for a single track 100 miles long, laid with the usual sixty-five pounds per yard. This would require 28,200 tons of rails, at.....$1,532,100
28,200 tons of rails, at.....$1,532,100

The narrow gauge double track laid with forty-five pound rail, would require 14,100 tons, at $75.....1,050,650

Showing a difference of near half a million on the first cost of iron alone, while a greater difference will be found in the cost of the ballast.

It must be borne in mind that the saving in first cost of iron will be repeated every few years, as the heavy rails on the four feet eight and a half inch roads being quickly destroyed by the excessive weight of the locomotives, which would not prove profitable investments if built of the 3 ft. none can deny.

SHARPER CURVATURES THAN NOW IN USE OBJECTIONABLE ON NARROW GAUGES.

To talk of gauges of less dimensions than three feet, unless perhaps as exceptions for special and local purposes, would be folly as regards ordinary freight and passenger traffic, I conceive to be running as far into extremes one way as our friends of the 4 feet gauge did in the other. There is no regard to curvature, in which we have reached as short a radius as is desirable on any road of whatever gauge. I have seen some of my engineering friends, who state the advantage to narrow gauges will afford mainly in the facilities for the increase of this costly and most undesirable feature in our roads. On the contrary, I rejoice that it will afford as near the perfection as the straight unattainable.

A NARROWER GAUGE THAN THREE FEET NOT ADVISABLE.

On the three feet gauge, every needed accommodation afforded by the standard gauge can be obtained, except for passengers traveling, say over one hundred miles on one line. Certain it is, too, that the advantages gained will outweigh any sacrifice of luxury or ease by passengers on lines of moderate length.

ENGLISH EXPERIENCE A LESSON FOR AMERICAN RAILROAD MEN.

We have a lesson taught by English experience that tells what increase of gauge, excess of cost, doubling of the weight of engines and rolling stock, and high speeds, will accomplish towards the destruction of the ability of railroads to make fair returns on their capital.

Here are five roads that twenty-five years ago paid same six to eight per cent., which, by the operating expenses began to tell against them:

Great Western, 7 foot gauge, paid 6 per cent.
Liverpool and Manchester, paid 10 per cent.
London and Birmingham, paid 10 per cent.
Grand Junction, paid 10 per cent.
Stockton and Darlington, paid 7½ per cent.

But at the present time the second and third on this list (now the consolidated "London and North-western") is the only line in England, I think, that can reach a dividend of 5 per cent. Van Nostrand, in his January No. for this year, says: "Of the 14,247 miles of railway in Great British, with a capital of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, there are many principal lines that have made no dividends for several years, others make from 1 to 2 per cent., and it is amusing to find the London *Railway News* stating that some of the roads are in so flourishing a condition as to have paid dividends ranging from 4¾ to 2 and 3 per cent!"

ENGLISH EXPENDITURE, ETC.

The lavish expenditure in the first cost of these roads will partially account for this, the Parliamentary expenses alone having for a single line been $400,000. On the Great Western Railroad it reached, including law expenses, $1,000,000. The right of way cost $52,500 per mile; the gradation $160,000 per mile, and its total cost in 1845 $32,500,000, or $384,000 per mile. Its dividends reached one year seven per cent., but now it is reducing its gauge to four feet eight and a half inches, for the purpose of reducing its operating expenses, and making it pay something to its stockholders.

The narrow-gauge recommends itself by a justifiable assumption of the principles of economy—equality for many years forgotten in our railway management. Its claims are all the stronger on this account, and it will unquestionably find advocates in every location of our country where thinking minds are to be found.

KANSAS.

Advantages of the State Agriculturally—Hardships of People Who Emigrate Without Means—Scarcity of Wood and Water.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ABILENE, KANSAS, May 26, 1871.

The emigration to this State is greater at this time than to any other state in the Union, owing to the completion of important railroads, thus opening up to the emigrant a State perhaps unequaled for agricultural purposes, the soil being fertile and well adapted to wheat, corn, oats, potatoes (common and sweet), melons, &c.; the native grass being nutritious, affords ample supply for all the possible stock which can be raised for many years to come, affording also an unlimited supply for the thousands of Texas cattle which are brought here in May to fatten ready for sale by September. Another cause of the increasing emigration is found in the mildness of the climate in winter. Stock generally feed out all winter, thus saving the farmer the labor necessary in procuring fodder. Hence we find many persons here who, a few years ago, left the older States for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The homesteads offered by the Government are being rapidly accepted, and in a few years the homesteads will be unoccupied within twenty miles of the railroads. Especially will the emigration increase should Congress at the next session pass a law granting soldiers one or more years before actual settlement is required, and subtracting from the five years the time each soldier was in service. It the herd law passes this year, requiring all owners of stock to *fence in* cattle or herd them for five years, the whole country in the five years will be well fenced and beautifully ornamented with groves orange hedges. Timber can not be found sufficient for outside fences, and lumber is too high in price. A board fence costs about two dollars per rod. The great barrier in the way of settlers is the scarcity of timber, excepting timber except near streams, and through the center of the State, from east to west, very little there. Wood at Abeline, Dickinson county, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is six dollars per cord, and coal ten to twelve dollars per ton. We would therefore will-lingly exchange good pasture for your cows and horses if we could obtain at low rates a small portion of your coal fields. Water is found at from twenty-five to seventy feet, mostly at less than fifty feet. When obtained it is hard, though some is found furnish soft water, and a few soft water springs are found at the heads of creeks. Surface water, which may be subject to an occasional drought, the soil is well adapted to *endure* it, being underdrained by (agreeable soft) limestone, also good material well for building purposes, as it hardens by exposure to sun and air.

The soil is very fertile, producing in good seasons twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat, fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn, and from two to three hundred bushels of oats per acre, when grown on old ground. Forty bushels of spring wheat per acre was, in 1869, grown on a piece of new land, broken from the sward part of March. The same year ninety-eight bushels of oats per acre were grown on old ground.

The climate is certainly one of the best. The atmosphere is pure and well adapted to persons who have weak lungs, throat disease or dyspepsia. The society is here, as in other places, a mixture of the religious and irreligious elements. The latter are immoral are neighbors; the honest and dishonest trade with each other.

Now we see that the thousands in our large cities who can never have a home otherwise than go to Kansas or Colorado; and as you have asked in your paper "How is this to be accomplished?" also ask from this standpoint here in the very center of the United States. Suppose I leave Pittsburgh by rail, with reduced fare, the cost in first-class cars is $40 each. We will suppose a family of three including myself, we have $120. The cost of a homestead $14 50; cost of the cheapest box house (10x16, in Abilene, without any furniture), $60; for freight: hiring team to take the family from station safely, adding $2 50, we find it will require $200 to fix a family of three persons in Kansas. Now, how do they have any quantity of good grass, no cow, no horse, no breaking, it will cost $5 per acre to break the sod; this in a good season would produce eight on the acre; eight at $5 per acre would be $40. It is also fenced, and there is no timber with which to fence it, and to fence it with hedge requires *three years in anticipation* will not answer *now*! Again, water must be obtained, but there is no spring near by that can be filled; a well will cost from $50 to $150. The family must be fed, but all the nearest neighbors are on new homesteads, and have not got to give, and perhaps no money to part with for it if they had. Hence, work must be found in town. This requires a walk of from two to five miles on Monday morning and Saturday night. But the work is performed, the money obtained, the provisions purchased, and the family taken to the claim. Or if the emigrant is ready to start out and having arrived near the land selects a location for his homestead, or any money to support his family while he obtains a footing, have him come, but give him *facts* before he starts. Have him provided with means, *all cannot*. Our oldest families began here a few weeks ago, and on Saturday night, Monday morning or thirty-six miles each week. One family carries water from our well one mile; another one-half mile. Now a few of these facts should be known; then, if the emigrant has the few hundred dollars and is willing to endure the hardships in order to secure a home, he will be all means come

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. BLACK, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE CHENEY CASE.

An affair that produces so great and intense a sensation as the CHENEY case the people will talk about. Even outsiders, persons unconnected with either the Episcopal or any other Christian sect, can not well help discussing the merits of the controversy and its prominent contestants. The secular newspaper also, having for its province *quicquid agunt homines*, may with difficulty refrain from making its appeal to public opinion in behalf of one or the other of the parties at war, even if it hesitates to attempt an elucidation of the deeper mysteries involved in the subject. The CHENEY case is, however, a strictly denominational or sectarian controversy, regarding which a sentiment of propriety and fairness obviously seems to impose a certain reserve upon all those whose ecclesiastical or non-ecclesiastical relations exempt them from immediate concern in its decision, or in its practical consequences. While the affair was a case before the civil court of Illinois for adjudication, it was a matter of direct interest to all who appreciated the value and significance of our grand system of voluntaryism. If a civil Judge could interpose to arrest the action of an ecclesiastical court in the manner sanctioned by Judge JAMISON, church discipline ceased to be possible, or rather the separation of church and state ceased to be a feature of American institutions. When the decision alluded to had been reversed by the Supreme Court, the CHENEY case was relegated within the limits of the church to which it belonged, and any concern taken in its progress by non-Episcopalians, ceased to rest upon any more solid or substantial grounds than those of mere human sympathy with fellow mortals tossed by the violence of a storm.

Some people apparently need to be informed that rebellion is not meritorious in itself. The man who resists ecclesiastical as well as civil authority does so at his own peril. If he assumes the attitude of revolt against a constituted ruler for sufficient reasons, he is entitled to admiration and applause on the very ground of the immense weight of opinion and power which he undertakes to confront and the consequent peril which he incurs. But the validity of the reasons upon which he acts is the important element in the estimate of which he becomes worthy. In order to form a just judgment concerning Mr. CHENEY'S position several considerations must be weighed which are quite imponderable by any scales possessed by a good many of those who applaud as well as those who blame him. Perhaps quite as much may be said regarding the position of Bishop WHITEHOUSE. In the persons of these two clergymen two old theological schools have come into collision and conflict. On the one hand, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, relying upon the Holy Scriptures as interpreted by illustrious divines in almost every century since the time of Christ, believes in the church as a divine organization invested with powers of a supernatural character. He believes that its ministers are a holy priesthood clothed with transcendent functions, and that its sacraments possess an efficacious virtue not the less wonderful or potential because unattended by visible manifestations. As a bishop he believes himself one of the successors of the apostles, and the administrator of an authority that may not be gainsaid or resisted without sin. In the words of the Prayer Book and the rubrics he believes that the very mind of the church and its Divine Head is expressed, and that no priest is at liberty to either disbelieve or neglect to use those words in fulfilling the ministry of his office. Mr. CHENEY, or at least his school, on the other hand, also relying upon the Holy Scriptures as interpreted by famous divines, rejects sacerdotalism and sacramentalism, reduces the eucharist to a mere commemorative rite, and supersedes baptismal regeneration by the theory of conversion. He "vilipends apostolical succession and every claim not derived from the immediate operations of the Spirit." In his estimation church authority carries little or no weight as opposed to the letter of the Bible. Quite likely he approved of his friend Mr. TYNG on last Sunday evening when that zealous clergyman spoke of the church as capable of performing the part of Anti-Christ. By the way, a scoffer might with some show of reason think that an institution susceptible of such sudden perversion, capable of taking up a *role* so antagonistic to its own cannot be much depended upon.

Though baptismal regeneration is apparently the only matter of difficulty between the bishop and the rector, and the point touching which the latter has become amenable to discipline, yet the controversy is broader. The whole subject of ecclesiastical order and discipline, of church or no church, doubtless seems to the bishop to be involved, while to Mr. CHENEY the validity and all sufficiency of the Scriptures and the interest of freedom of conscience appear to be imperilled and to need his championship. From the promptitude with which Mr. TYNG has hastened to render Mr. CHENEY his sympathy and support, it would seem that he regards the Chicago case as of the same general character as the New York case in which he was himself involved some years ago. In each instance individual will and judgment are arrayed against the authority and standards of the Church. Sympathizing fully with neither party in either controversy, the outsider cannot but wonder that men gifted with such extreme tenderness of conscience, as Messrs. CHENEY and TYNG are willing to remain connected with a Church in which they are exposed to so many hardships and restrictions. Remaining in the Church, it would appear their duty to take advantage of the liberality which notoriously characterizes its administration, to practice that reserve and those harmless subterfuges by which it is possible to avoid offending authority, on the one hand, and to retain conscience inviolate on the other.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

The revolution in the Commissioners' office culminated Wednesday by the resignation of Mr. WM. H. MCGEE, and the appointment of JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. JONATHAN NEELY. Mr. DILWORTH filled his bond soon after his appointment, took the oath of office, and at once entered upon the discharge of his official duties. The duty of appointing a successor to Mr. MCGEE will devolve upon the Court of Quarter Sessions (Judges STERRETT, STOWE and COLLIER), and the two members of the Board, Messrs. DILWORTH and SCOTT. Several names have already been suggested to the Judges, but as yet they have had no consultation, and nothing definite has been determined upon. We have no doubt that the vacancy will be filled in due time by a trustworthy and competent citizen, one who will act in entire harmony with the majority of the Board as now constituted, and in accord with the sentiment of the people as expressed in the convention which nominated Mr. DILWORTH. It will certainly be for the interest of all classes to have the license laws honestly enforced; to do away with all illegal and oppressive exactions; to break down the system of favoritism which has prevailed, and to root out corruption wherever it may have been fostered—in a word, to grant licenses to those entitled to receive them, and to withhold them from those who are not. Many of the most intelligent tavern keepers and liquor dealers, in the light of their past experience and recent developments, have been forced to this conclusion, and will doubtless acquiesce in any appointment which the Court and the Board may make. Several excellent names have already been suggested, and there will be no difficulty in making a good selection.

As the citizens have succeeded in virtually reorganizing the Board, they will look for a radical change of management—not that it will be expected to run into the opposite extreme, and make the laws as obnoxious from excessive stringency as they have heretofore become from unbridled license. A strict and honest administration of the laws is what the people demand—they ask nothing more, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

A few days ago one of our city papers made the boast that "the young Christians," as it was pleased to term those who inaugurated the movement against the maladministration in the Commissioner's office, had not accomplished much good after all. That opinion, as well as the manner of expressing it, was ill-advised as well as premature. The movement has been productive of much good already, and good results will continue to follow their action. We may at least hope that no citizen will hereafter be compelled to hang his head in shame over grave charges of corruption made against those chosen by the public to fill that office. We may also hope that many of the vile haunts of iniquity which have been legalized all over the county may be closed, and their keepers driven to honest employment. But good has resulted from the movement aside from these considerations, as the books of the county treasurer show that in 1870 thirteen hundred and forty-three licenses were granted, while this year but one thousand and fifty-six have been issued. Of this number fully one hundred were for only one month, leaving but about nine hundred and fifty licensed houses in the county now—or almost four hundred less than last year. Surely these are beneficial results.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the manner in which these results have been brought about, so well are the facts known to the public. It cannot be charged that any unfair or questionable means have been employed in achieving them. All the gentlemen concerned have been actuated by honest, conscientious and honorable motives. They have had in the good of the whole people at heart, and have been exempt from malice towards none, and with charity for all. Mr. DILWORTH stands foremost in this good work, and no one will impugn his motives. Major NEGLEY, as the leading counsel, has had the laboring oar in legal matters, and his conduct throughout has been befitting the character of an honorable, high-minded gentleman. While he has maintained with unflinching firmness the cause of his clients, and suffered no one to intimidate him in the least, he has exhibited no partiality or unfairness, no malice or resentment, but has treated his opponents with professional courtesy and kindness, notwithstanding he has encountered many sharp assaults. His assistants, Messrs. BRUCE and JENNINGS, have likewise acquitted themselves with professional honor. Each and all concerned, having undertaken to correct abuses, have carried on their work in the true spirit of reform, and are entitled to the public approbation.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will cling to it still." A few months ago it seemed as if the nineteenth century had really dawned upon Virginia, and that into whatever errors of doctrine and practice it had fallen in the past, it purposed for the future to put itself *en rapport* with the ideas of modern times, instead of continuing to hug its dreamy delusions, and trying to play the role of mother of States. At that time we noted in commendatory phrase the brave and liberal utterances of the Richmond *Enquirer*, with reference to the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist in opening up the highways and resources of the Old Commonwealth, showing, by way of answer to the objections urged against granting charters to foreign corporations, that the charters previously granted to similar enterprises were only to Southern *names*, nearly all the capital having been furnished by Northern men. It looked as if the *Enquirer* had caught the splendid contagion of conquering energy which has achieved the marvels of the age, and that we were to find in it a friend and ally of all causes and movements which have for their objects the development of the earth, and of that manhood which controls it, and the yoking up by its roots of the bitter prejudices which have hindered progress in the past. But this was too good to last. We have for some time noticed in its columns a growing yearning after the fleshpots of that Egyptian captivity out of which we hoped it had emerged forever, and lately it has quite turned back from the brave march on which it set out so vigorously and promisingly a short time ago. A week or two since an election was held in Virginia, at which, it appears, the votes of a number of negroes were refused by the Democratic Commissioners of Election, upon the alleged grounds that they had not been previously registered. For this refusal the Commissioners have now been arrested under the enforcement act of Congress, upon the affidavits of the negroes that they were improperly refused registration, and that their ballots were rejected at the polls. This is the occasion of the *Enquirer's* vexation and grief. It moodily complains that the hand of the Government "intervenes in every matter of local administration," and that, what with civil rights bills, enforcement laws and Ku-Klux acts, no margin of authority is left to the States in the matter of its "Cursed be Canaan" proclivities and indulgences. We are very sorry that the *Enquirer* is in so pitiful a plight, and that the circumstances of the case are so disheartening, but we really do not see how they are to be improved upon, except by conforming the laws of the State to the supreme law, and bringing the action of its officers into correspondence with the demands of justice and fair play. It is doubtless very disagreeable for a sovereign State to be watched at every turn, and so, for that matter, it must be to a housebreaker. But suppose that Virginia, instead of railing against the espionage of the federal government, try the plan of conducting herself agreeably to good morals and manners, and thus render all surveillance unnecessary. It will be found much the safest and cheapest way of getting rid of the annoyance and persecution of which it complains, and besides, its moral effect will be so much better.

HONOR to whom honor is due. We have criticised with some severity such portions of the platform recently laid down by the Democracy of Ohio, as were in conflict with the facts of history and the characteristics of logic, but there is one plank in it which receives our hearty and unqualified approval and support. We allude to the eleventh resolution, which declares in favor of strict economy, "and the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people." Whilst not so stated in words, there can be no reasonable doubt that this resolution is aimed directly at Tammany, with whose characteristics the description tallies to the minutest particulars. We therefore take it for granted that in the estimation of the Democracy of Ohio HOFFMAN is not the man for the times. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and company had also better take notice of this indictment, and mend their ways accordingly; because, when a grand jury composed of members of their own party, and not having direct jurisdiction in the premises, are compelled out of a sense of self-respect to present them to the country as incorrigible criminals, the matter assumes a very serious complexion indeed, and indicates how grievous and manifold have been their offenses. We like to read such clear and ringing utterances of reprobation against evil doers, no matter from what source they come, and, therefore, we take pleasure in commending this resolution, which has a good tone, and would have a still better one if it did not look so much like Satan rebuking sin.

ROBERT TOOMBS appears on the surface just to say this: "When you can tear the live thunder from its home in the burning ether, and bind it a captive at the footstool of tyranny, then, and not till then, will I accept the situation." Now, there would not be much consequence attached to the utterance of Mr. TOOMBS, but for the fact that so many accept them as their confession of faith. While now and then are to be found dissenters from DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS and company, the fact is, that after all they are the real leaders of Southern Democratic sentiment.

MR. STEPHENS WON'T DEPART.

Those Democratic journals which have censured JEFF. DAVIS for his Selma, Augusta and Atlanta speeches must hereafter include ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS in their strictures. And whatever may be said of the extremism of DAVIS, it cannot be urged that STEPHENS is led captive by bitterness and prejudice. He is by structural organization a conservative, as contradistinguished from a radical; cool, cautious, analytic, dispassionate, logical, exact. Nor is there any man in the South who exercises a more marked influence upon the public mind of that section. He is the representative of the political purposes of its ablest and most patient men, as DAVIS is the mouthpiece of the personal vindictiveness and hatred of the mob. Between them they embrace the entire South. With the past year Mr. STEPHENS has more than once placed himself on record in hostility to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but never in so clear and definite a manner as in a late article published in the Augusta *Sentinel*, with his full consent and approval, and which may therefore be accepted as an authoritative exposition of his views upon reconstruction. The Thirteenth Amendment he holds to be duly ratified, and regards it as a vital part of the organic law. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments he considers invalid, not because of what they contain, but because of the manner in which they were brought to pass; his argument being that while the Constitution declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative" in the House, and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," ten of the States of the Union were at the time of the adoption of these Amendments excluded from representation in Congress, and that "except for this palpable and avowed usurpation, the so-called Amendments never would have been proposed for adoption by the States of the Union." This is substantially the ground of his opposition, which, it is hardly necessary for us to point out, reopens all the issues of the war, so far as they relate to the sovereignty of the nation over the conquered States. So far is he from accepting the situation, that he holds there can be no peace until the Amendments are repealed, which is to be accomplished by "turning out of their places the party now in power, and then leaving all these matters, with the administration of the government, in the hands of the true friends of the Constitution and free institutions." But even while the fight for office is being waged, he protests against the Amendments being considered dead issues, which, he states, will "like AARON'S rod, swallow up all questions of tariff, revenue reform, taxation, negro suffrage, or what not." What have those journals which untreat DAVIS to keep silence, to say with respect to these specific utterances of STEPHENS? Is he also a mere moody malcontent, without prestige or influence among his fellows, and is it likely that the people of the Southern States will spurn his teachings for those of VALLANDIGHAM? No. But to this honesty of the Georgia rebel the hypocrisy of the Ohio demagogue also points. They are two roads to one ending, that is all. Only the Northern path is circuitous, and Southern people prefer direct avenues of approach.

READERS will pardon us for once more referring to the case of General SHERIDAN and the Germans, or rather of General SHERIDAN and the newspapers. The General is only one of many public men who have lately suffered either in reputation or in peace of mind, or in both, through unlicensed attempts to publish remarks made by them in the intercourse of private life. As the opportunity is presented, it is worth while, in one instance at least, to establish the reality of the offense alleged. In a recent number of the Illinois *Staatszeitung*, a reporter gives a full account of a conversation which he lately held with General SHERIDAN at his headquarters in Chicago, and which he reported with the General's express sanction. Asked whether he had heard how much had been said and written among the Germans concerning his reported remarks about King WILLIAM, the princes, &c., SHERIDAN answered that he had heard of these things, but had not contradicted them, because he could not notice everything published to his injury in the newspapers, and besides, he thought that these statements were so manifestly false that nobody would believe them. In Europe he was received, he remarked, with such kindness on all sides, that, for this reason alone, if for no other, he would not have used the language ascribed to him. But in fact the statements in question did not express his views regarding either the operations of the war or the commanders of the armies. Instead of being always in the rear, the Crown Prince was always where he ought to be in battle, when necessary, before the front. "I have seen him even amidst a shower of balls." As for Prince CARL whom he was represented as calling a charlatan, he had never even seen him, and had formed no judgement of his merits. King WILLIAM is a fine old gentleman and a good general, possessing personal courage and bravery in an extraordinary measure. "At Gravelotte I saw him in the thickest of the fire." So far from being a fool under BISMARCK'S ferule, he has a decided and firm will of his own which he maintains in spite of the chancellor. BISMARCK is by far the greatest man in Europe, and is besides a true state soldier. With reference to the statement of remarks which he should have made to Secretary BOUTWELL, SHERIDAN denies that he ever talked with the Secretary on these subjects, though he does not believe that Mr. BOUTWELL is responsible for the falsehood circulated in his name. "As already said, propriety, if nothing else, would have prevented me from saying anything of the kind, after the very friendly reception I met with at the German headquarters."

Some may think we attach too much importance and give too much space to the subject. But to say nothing of justice to SHERIDAN, it *is* a matter of real importance to show that a gentleman occupying so high a position, is not so deficient in either sense or delicacy as many newspapers have thoughtlessly or recklessly represented the General to be. Example teaches.

WE notice that a large number of Southern journals are beginning to take wider views of agriculture than those which have hitherto obtained in the cotton growing States. Carefully prepared estimates show that in the eight States principally devoted to the cultivation of that staple, the falling off of cotton acreage amounts to 932,000 acres, or twelve per cent., as compared with the area under cultivation last year, while the use of fertilizers is said to have decreased from sixty to eighty per cent. This retrenchment is in consequence of the fact that, notwithstanding the immense crop of last year, it hardly paid the cost of producing it. The impression seems to be gaining ground that moderate crops of cotton, with large yields of corn and other staples, is the proper policy to be adopted. It is argued that a couple of million of bales of cotton will bring as much money to the South as four millions, since the principle of supply and demand regulates the price, while the staple is an indispensable element of modern civilization. There is some force in this argument. Hitherto large cotton crops have been raised, corn and grain crops have been neglected, while year after year the planters grew more impoverished in their unremitting labor of raising one crop with which to purchase another. The system of small plantations and diversified industry is the true policy for the South to pursue, if it wishes permanently to prosper and become rich.

THE names of the candidates put in nomination for the local offices by the several conventions Tuesday will be found in their proper places. While in some cases the nominations were attended with very little interest, others, notably that of Commissioner and one or two members of the Assembly, were made after a struggle. In every instance, however, we believe, the decision was promptly concurred in. The candidates as a general thing are well known to the Republican voters and the public at large, and we see no reason to fear that the ticket as a whole will not receive the party vote. The nominees for the Assembly, with the exception of Messrs. WHITE and TAYLOR, are new men. For the Senate, Messrs. GRAHAM and HUMPHREYS have been so long before the county as to be known to nearly every voter. While in some respects the ticket might be better, it is probably in character and capacity fully equal to the average, and is likely to give good satisfaction.

A FEW months ago we pointed out certain reprehensible English practices, some of them winked at, and others actually indulged in, which, to our mind, were quite incompatible with the eloquent poetical outburst of her COWPER, that "slaves cannot breathe in England." Among the citations which we gave in proof to the contrary, was, that slavery flourished by British permission in the colony of Queensland, the institution being kept up by the kidnapping of the neighboring islanders. This looked like slavery of a pretty bad kind, and did not at all comport with the claims of England as the freest and most unselfish country on the face of the earth. It now seems that, notwithstanding the authority which that country assumes to exercise over it, the slave trade on the East coast of Africa is in a very flourishing condition, rendered so by the connivance and complicity of the British Government. It appears that, in a treaty with the Sultan, England bound herself not to interfere with domestic slavery, thus leaving the matter substantially in the hands of SYED MAJID, whose sovereignty extends over several hundred miles of coast, and protects slavers so that they can be sure of running four out of every five cargoes. Upon the sale of these slaves a royalty of two dollars a head is paid to the Sultan, which contributes a considerable sum to his exchequer. It is stated that the atrocities committed in the capture and coastward march of these victims exceed the horrors of the middle passage, and that from two to three hundred thousand slaves are thus annually slaughtered. It is further stated that large tracts of country, once well peopled, have been completely depopulated by the horrible traffic. SYED MAJID being the creature of England's power, the remedy for the wrong rests with her, and therefore the responsibility for its continuance. It is a good thing for a country to be anti-slavery in principle—when its practice accords with its professions. But—

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* criticises HORACE GREELEY for saying that Texas is a desirable State to live in, and that life and property are safe there; quoting from a report of General HOWARD made three years ago, in relation to the numerous outrages and violations of law there committed. The *Gazette* thinks that the "Presidential worm has taken hold of Mr. GREELEY, and that a desire for popularity and a weakness to flattery have blinded his eyes and twisted his judgment." With the question of Mr. GREELEY'S aspirations for the Presidency, or whether his ambition has lent a roseate color to his Texas views, we have nothing to do, but we are inclined to the belief that in the matter under reference he is more nearly right than our contemporary. It is true that at the date mentioned the State of Texas was overrun by a set of murderous desperadoes, but it is also true that for more than a year past she has been actively engaged in bringing them to justice. Between the months of last July and December, nearly a thousand of these criminals were arrested and committed for trial, and the commendable work has been prosecuted in an equally vigorous and satisfactory manner ever since. The consequence is that the State is now pervaded with a very general feeling of security, and that capital, enterprise and labor are flowing into it from all quarters. The prosperity of the State is proof of its peacefulness, and we cannot see how any possible good can arise from perpetually recurring to the dead, irreparable past. The question is not how many law-breakers had Texas in 1868, but how many law-abiders has she now? As fast as the people of the South outgrow their narrow bigotries and selfish passions, let us try to forget the mischiefs and miseries which came of them. Let us have peace.

IN the death of Count de GASPARIN, who died a few days ago at Geneva, Switzerland, the United States loses an able and unflinching friend, and the world an eloquent advocate of civil and religious liberty. He was especially attached to this country, and during the civil war, the progress of which he watched with the profoundest interest, he was in constant correspondence with President LINCOLN, of which he was a great admirer. He wrote a number of interesting and important works on questions of political and moral economy, but is best known in the United States by his able vindication of its cause during the war, in his "Uprising of a Great People, "The United States in 1861," and "America before Europe." These were of very great service to the country, and placed it under national obligations to him. Living, he was a conspicuous champion of the rights and hopes of humanity, and dying he has left no line which any one could wish to blot.

THE TICKET.

A Few Words About the Nominees.

The Republican ticket for Allegheny county is now before the public, and each voter can judge of its merits for himself. Before speaking of the candidates (as the custom of saying something in regard to them has come down from immemorial time), we desire to express satisfaction with the manner in which the nominations were made—the plan of holding separate conventions for the principal offices to be filled. So long as the delegate system exists, this plan should be followed, as it gives to fairer chance to represent their wishes, and removes from the delegates, in a large degree, both the power and the temptation to trade and barter. The good results of this classification of offices was manifested in the action called to nominate a Commissioner, where, notwithstanding the closeness of the contest, there was a square, honest vote, as each delegate was untrammelled by any other interest, and carried out the wishes of his constituents to the letter. John Ferson; Wilkins, John C. Vonmeyer; Patton, Thomas McMasters; North Versailles, John Dodds; South Versailles, Wm. Thomas, first precinct; J. M. Lowe, second precinct; Jefferson, Geo. Sickman; Findley, R. Marshall; Ohio, John M. Stevens; Reserve, G. Jas. Day; Snowden, Isaac King; Penn, Jonathan Wallace; West Deer, John Caldwell; Indiana, Edward Barton; Lower St. Clair, Wm. Hass; South Pittsburgh, John Campbell; Sewickley, Wm. H. Hamilton; Crescent, John Hamilton; McClure, W. G. Scales; Richland, James McKelvey; Upper St. Clair, Thos. Hartley; Hampton, Wm. W. McKee; Scott, R. F. Smyth, first precinct; J. H. Boak, second precinct; Marshall, George Neely; Harrison, A. A. Mitchell; Lincoln, H. G. Edmundson; Forward, S. J. King; Stowe, James Colvin; Leet, Wm. L. Jones.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The roll having been called, Major Negley announced the Convention ready for permanent organization.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe and Mr. Wm. McKim were nominated, the former representing the Dilworth and the latter the McGunnegle interest.

The question being put, the temporary chairman decided that Gen. Howe was elected.

A division was called for, after the question had been decided.

Gen. Howe remarked that he would rather not take the chair unless a clear majority of the convention desired it.

Major Negley then withdrew his decision, and took a division, which resulted, Howe 58, McKim 44.

Major Negley—I thought I was not mistaken in my ruling. Allow me to introduce your Chairman, Gen. Howe. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF GENERAL HOWE.

General Howe, on taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN: I can do no less than thank you for the honor you have conferred in calling me to preside over this respectable body, although I feel that you might have selected some one more competent to discharge the duties, as I am not accustomed to the routine of political conventions. But I shall endeavor to preside with fairness and impartiality, and do as best I may. We have met for a very important purpose, although the amount of business to be done is not large. We are to nominate two gentlemen on the Republican ticket—one to fill the office of County Commissioner and the other that of County Surveyor. Both these offices are executive in their character, and require men of capacity and unquestioned integrity. To the former pertains the supervisory power over our taxes and the duty of granting tavern licenses. The other establishes the metes and bounds of our property. The License Board, under a recent decision of the County Court, has the full and absolute control of the licensing of taverns, there being no right of appeal from their decision. It must be understood, then, that if these men make a mistake, however fatal it may be to the interests of society, the Court has no power to disturb or reverse their action. It is important, therefore, gentlemen, that you nominate men who are competent, and who have the honesty and the moral courage so to discharge their duties as that he best interests of the community may be protected, and the integrity of the laws always firmly maintained. I hope, gentlemen, that our action today will reflect credit upon ourselves, and redound to the best interests of the community. [Applause.] The Convention is now ready for business.

On motion of the temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent officers.

VIVA VOCE.

Mr. Harbaugh moved that in the nomination of candidates the Convention vote *viva voce*. The motion was adopted with but one negative vote.

CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion Messrs. Jacob Brush, R. F. Smyth, Wm. McKim, John Froelich and J. C. Risher were appointed a committee on contested seats.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourn for dinner, it adjourn to meet at one o'clock.

Capt. R. C. Gray moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates.

A division was called, and the vote stood: Yeas, 51; nays, 42.

The Chairman announced that the Convention was ready to receive names.

Mr. McClure asked how the convention was to proceed until the committee on contested seats reported? It was but just that every delegate be entitled to his vote.

The chairman remarked that the convention had resolved to go on, and if there was any hardship in that action, it was in the power of the body to rectify it.

After some discussion, the convention finally agreed to take a recess until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled promptly at one, and was called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Brush, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the only contest was in West Elizabeth borough, where it was claimed there was a tie vote. Wm. Youdan, one of the delegates, presented his credentials in person, while the other did not appear. The committee reported in favor of giving these at to Mr. Youdan, a McGunnegle delegate.

Mr. Smyth, one of the committee, dissented from this action, and moved that the report be laid over, taking the ground that in the case of a tie there was no election, and that neither delegate should be admitted. It was under the impression that the Dilworth delegate did not appear.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF NOMINATIONS.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Commissioner, when several delegates simultaneously announced the name of Mr. James McGunnegle.

Captain Gray nominated Joseph Dilworth, whereupon the nominations closed.

Messrs. Jacob Brush and M. B. Goff were placed in nomination for the office of County Surveyor.

On motion of Captain Way, it was ordered that the names of the delegates be called in reverse order, beginning at the foot of the roll.

THE BALLOT FOR COMMISSIONER.

The following is the result of the ballot for County Commissioner:

For Mr. Dilworth.

Pittsburgh—Messrs. McCormick, Hagan, Messick, Dickson, Wightman, Neal and Howe—Scott, 1st precinct, Jos. Perkins; Jefferson, D. O'Neil; Charters, Ed. Spring; Findley, George Burns; Ohio, Henry Wolf; Reserve, Chas. R. Welta; Snowden, J. G. Murray; Penn, E. Kidd; West Deer, Daniel Hall; Indiana, Alf. Grinnett; Lower St. Clair, August Hass; South Fayette, M. McWilliams; Sewickley, S. Sarber; Crescent, J. C. McCormack; McClure, Jacob France; Richland, Robert Dickey; Union, John Shedeker; Hampton, Samuel Scott, 1st precinct, A. J. McQueely; Scott, 2d precinct, H. Rockstoce; Marshall, George Neely; Harrison, C. W. Bryan; Lincoln, G. Lamb; Monroe, Forward, W. W. Shrader; Stowe, John Caughey; Verona, J. C. Steward.

The list was then called over, when it appeared the delegates from all but two districts were present.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of W. R. Johnston, of Bellevue, Mr. Hugh McNeill, of Allegheny City, was elected permanent Chairman.

Mr. McNeill thanked the Convention for the unexpected honor, after which he announced the Convention ready for business.

On motion of S. J. Wainwright, the temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion, a committee of three consisting o Messrs. W. R. Johnston, of Bellevue, Mr. W. P Temble, of Allegheny, and Mr. Sneathen, of the Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, were appointed on the contested seats of delegates from Indiana township, two sets having appeared and claimed seats.

VIVA VOCE SYSTEM ADOPTED.

On motion, it was decided that the time arrived, the balloting be done "viva voce."

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Chairman announced the next business to be nominations for the several offices, beginning with Treasurer.

The following were then made: Samuel Kilgore, Archibald Pillow, Thomas D. Patterson, and W. A. Herriott.

For Controller—W. C. Friend, Henry Warner, and Henry Snively.

For Director of the Poor—J. G. Murray.

On motion of Capt. Corey, it was decided to proceed with the balloting without adjourning for dinner.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was then called, each member of the Convention designating his candidate, and at the close the vote stood as follows:

TREASURER.

Kilgore	56	Patterson	27
Pillow	31	Herriott	1

CONTROLLER.

Friend	42	Snively	15
Warner	43		

There being no choice for either office, the Chairman decided another ballot in order.

DELEGATES ADMITTED.

Before proceeding with the ballot, however, the Committee on Contested Seats from Indiana township appeared, and through the Chairman, reported in favor of admitting Alfred Grimett to a seat in the convention. The report was adopted and the gentleman admitted.

MOTIONS RULED OUT.

A motion was made to proceed with the second ballot, but other motions, namely, that the two highest on the list be declared elected, and "that Samuel Kilgore be elected by acclamation," were made before a vote could be taken and the business of the Convention was somewhat retarded. Finally the Chairman ruled everything out of order except the motion to go into a second ballot, which motion prevailed.

WITHDRAWALS—KILGORE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The name of Mr. Herriott was withdrawn before the close of the first ballot, and while the second was being proceeded with those of Messrs. Pillow and Patterson were withdrawn, and as it was now clear, Mr. Samuel Kilgore was nominated by acclamation amid a storm of applause and cheers by his friends.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP CONTEST—WARNER ELECTED.

The name of Mr. Snively for Controller was also withdrawn, and a motion immediately made to elect Mr. Warner by acclamation, but it did not take, inasmuch as the name of Mr. Friend was still before the Convention, and the ballot was proceeded with, the result being as follows:

Warner	71		
Friend	42		

MR. WARNER THANKS THE CONVENTION.

The Chairman declared Mr. Warner the nominee of the convention, which was greeted with prolonged cheers and applause. Mr. Warner being present, was introduced to the convention and made a brief speech, thanking his friends for the confidence reposed in him, and expressing the desire that his duties might be discharged in such a manner as to not abuse that confidence.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. David Aiken, Denny O'Neil and Samuel Hastings, a committee to meet similar committees of the other conventions, and draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. The committee subsequently reported two resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They will be found elsewhere.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

On motion, J. G. Murray was elected Director of the Poor by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Convention No. 2—County Commissioner and County Surveyor.

This Convention was called to order by Major Wm. B. Negley.

On motion, Messrs. R. A. Clarke, Thomas S. Mapple, Wm. J. Friday and W. J. Simpson were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, when the following named persons were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH—First ward, W. J. Latimer; Second, H. H. McCormick; Third, D. Gallsath; Fourth, W. J. Thompson; Fifth, Joseph Haslage; Sixth, Thomas Lloyd; Seventh, Henry Jones; Eighth, John Wallace; Ninth, John Froelich; Tenth, W. Hoffer; Eleventh, W. H. Hagan; Twelfth, S. T. Paisley, first precinct, P. C. Messick, second precinct; Thirteenth, W. J. Smith, first precinct, Thos. C. Dickson, second precinct; Fourteenth, Edward Llewellyn; Fifteenth, Wm. McKim; Sixteenth, S. R. Baird; Seventeenth, Jas. A. Bole, second precinct; Seventeenth, Wm. M. Pearson; Eighteenth, Wm. Wightman; Nineteenth, John L. Brown; Twentieth, Chas. T. Neal; Twenty-first, Robert Gumbert, first precinct, Chas. Stowater, second precinct; Twenty-second, Thomas C. Howe; Twenty-third, Harrison D. Taylor.

ALLEGHENY—First, James Orr; Second, W. H. Douglass; Third, Richard C. Gray, first precinct, John Bush, second precinct; Fourth, David Lewis, first precinct, J. Boeing, second precinct; Fifth, W. C. Cook; Sixth, G. W. Weaver; Seventh, John G. Walter; Eighth, John C. Fisher; Ninth, Joseph Inverton.

BOROUGHS—Braddock, Alexander Dempster; Sewickley, William Harbaugh; Millvale, Orlando Miller; South Pittsburgh, W. H. Sheargold; Verona, A. W. Bell; Mount Washington, Jacob Wilbert; East Birmingham, R. D. Jones; First precinct, R. A. Clark, second precinct; St. Clair, Frederick Hampe; Birmingham, George Long, first precinct; Wm. Barr, second precinct; Monongahela, Henry Fleckner; Union, Robert Smith; Ormsby, Wm. Philips; West Pittsburgh, Lewis Aufrn; Temperanceville, P. McKee; Tarentum, J. F. Humes; Allentown, Thomas S. Mapple; Sharpsburg, L. K. Murray; McKeesport, D. C. Huffman; Bellevue, Emory Gleason; Etna, J. S. Thomas; Kilbuck, Jacob B ush; Elizabeth, George W. Rodgers; West Elizabeth, Wm. Youdan, (contested).

TOWNSHIPS—Plum, Alex. McJunkin; Penn, David Collins; Elizabeth, R. M. Elliott, first district; second and third districts not represented; James Patterson, fourth district; Baldwin, Robert Robinson, Peter Wilbert, first precinct; Wm. Aiken, second precinct; Moon, J. F. Ferree; Franklin, Jacob Zeigler; Charters, J. L. Graham; Baldwin, Wm. Faulkner, first precinct; S. B. Moore, second precinct; Ross, T. Robinson; Lower St. Clair, John Quail, second precinct; McCandless, Fred. Noon; East Deer, Henry Heidepohl; Upper St. Clair, J. D Masters; North Fayette, Levi Ewing; McKee; Neville, Wm. A. Shank; Shaler, C. Bauerlein, first precinct; Thos. W. Shaw, second precinct; Fawn, John Pierson; Wilkins, John C. Vonmeyer; Patton, Thomas McMasters; North Versailles, John Dodds; South Versailles, Wm. Thomas, first precinct; J. M. Lowe, second precinct; Jefferson, Geo. Sickman; Findley, R. Marshall; Ohio, John M. Stevens; Reserve, G. Jas. Day; Snowden, Isaac King; Penn, Jonathan Wallace; West Deer, John Caldwell; Indiana, Edward Barton; Lower St. Clair, Wm. Hass; South Fayette, John Campbell; Sewickley, Wm. H. Hamilton; Crescent, John Hamilton; McClure, W. G. Scales; Richland, James McKelvey; Upper St. Clair, Thos. Hartley; Hampton, Wm. W. McKee; Scott, R. F. Smyth, first precinct; J. H. Boak, second precinct; Marshall, George Neely; Harrison, A. A. Mitchell;

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

The Indian Question.

It is difficult to get at any reliable or intelligible information concerning the precise state of the Indian question, but no unauthorized and irresponsible newspaper statements can wipe out the fact that great diversity of opinion exists between the army officers and the superintendents, agents and traders relative to the success of the reservation and education plan, and the prospects of peace and civilization in the near future. The army men allege that the Indians make use of the reservations to rest and feed themselves and their ponies between times, and as secure places to leave their women, children and old men, as well as convenient depots to procure arms and ammunition, and that at the very time of the year when, if ever, they can do anything toward acquiring the means and knowledge of self-support, they start off in small hunting parties after white scalps and plunder. The agents, on the contrary, take the conservative Ku-Klux view of the matter. They admit that the young men brought up to a life of idleness, except so far as relates to a useless outdoor activity, do get a little exhilerated occasionally and roost about among the settlers; but they deny that this represents the true reservation Indian or the state of public feeling in the average wigwam.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

DISTILLERY STATISTICS.

The small number of distilleries in operation throughout the United States as seen by the statement made for the month of May, is to be accounted for by the failure of distillers to renew their bonds, as it is customary to suspend operations during the summer months and commence again in the fall of the year, when the amount called for upon the renewal of a bond is four times as much less than would be required were the distilleries in operation throughout the summer.

THE TREATY IN ENGLAND.

Private letters received in this city from England, state that Disraeli will positively support the treaty of Washington. His influence added to that of Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, is expected to carry a majority of the Tory party.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts from Internal Revenue sources the first six days in the month of June of the present year, compared with the same time in June, 1870, shows a falling off of nearly five million dollars.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $20,000.

A GREAT FLOOD.

City of New Orleans Inundated.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The flood is increasing. The water is up Canal street to Rampart street, with the exception of a small portion of neutral ground on Canal street, which is not entirely covered. East of Claiborne there is an unbroken sheet of water from Villery street to the Mobarie bridge, and from New to Old Basin, an area of five or six square miles, containing several hundred thickly inhabited squares. The suffering of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes is very great. Thousands are living in the upper stories of houses have moved out, while most of those in two-story houses have been compelled to move into their second stories. Back of Claiborne street, in this city, there is an average depth of two feet of water. The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Every available boat and skiff has been brought into use, and policemen are moving in almost all directions, rendering such assistance as they can. The moving those who are in danger, and distributing provisions to the needy. The damage done by the overflow cannot be estimated. The shrubbery and gardens have all been ruined, houses damaged and property depreciated. The overflow directly from the lake in the Gentilly road quarter has caused a heavy loss in the destruction of many fine market gardens. The Milneburg and Ponchartrain Railroad from Gentilly station is still overflowed. The water in the lake is reported extremely high and rising. A train went yesterday on the Chattanooga Railroad. A passenger reports about four miles of the road under water. A passenger over the Jackson Railroad, who came in this morning, reports that road under water for seven miles north of Pass Manchac.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cause of the Great Inundation—2,500 Houses Partially Submerged—The Damage to Property Over Half a Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch from New Orleans last night says: Twenty-five hundred houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are to-night homeless and destitute. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Ponchartrain. This is always a navigable channel, ten or twelve feet deep, and the river steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass. The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000. The break began on the threats by on Hogan avenue Thursday night. The Canal Commissioners sold to certain persons the right to remove the dirt from the levee to the canal, and two boatmen were working on one of these men was at work with his cart, carrying away the levee at the very point where the crevasse has occurred. A colored man named Lucien Tennigeau living close by begged him to desist, for an east wind was blowing and the water of the lake is always by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi by way of the Bonnet Carre, increases were rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats. The next morning a chasm one hundred and eighty-five feet wide was opened in the banks. The men will be entered against the Canal Company to make good the damage.

Seven cases of sun-stroke occurred yesterday.

HUNTINGTON, PA.

Death of Dr. Horace T. Brown—Deanis McCarthy Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, PA., June 7, 1871.

Dr. Horace T. Brown died at his residence in Cassville yesterday morning at four o'clock. He was stricken with apoplexy one week ago, and lingered in an unconscious state until the time of his death. He was a highly skilful physician, and had an extensive practice in his profession. Being prominent in the politics of the county, he was named as a member of the Republican State Central Committee at the late Convention. He was a man of brilliant acquirements, and his social qualities were such as rendered him popular wherever known.

Dennis McCarthy was killed instantly yesterday evening, by falling off the trestle of the Broad Top Railroad at this place. He had been employed as watchman by the company for the past fifteen years.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The Governor and Council appeared in the Hall of Representatives this morning and administered the oath to the members elect. Wm. H. Gove, Democrat and Labor Reform candidate, was declared elected by one majority over Adams, Republican. Mr. Gore is an old Abolitionist, and was nominated by the Democrats to secure the Labor Reform vote for Governor.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Commissioner McGee Resigns his Office—Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Appointed to Succeed Mr. McGee—Vote Thereon—Remarks Upon his Duties—Speculations as to Mr. McGee's Successor—Another Convention to be Called, &c.

As had been anticipated for some days, Commissioner McGee Wednesday tendered his resignation to the Court. The paper was read in open Court by District Attorney Pearson, and is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, June 6, 1871.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

I hereby respectfully resign my position as Commissioner of Allegheny county.

WM. H. MCGEE.

The clerk was directed to make a record of the fact of the resignation.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. DILWORTH.

Yesterday morning Judges Sterett, Stowe and Collier, with Commissioner Scott, held a meeting in the consultation room of the Judges for the purpose of selecting a successor to Mr. Neely, who resigned last week. Joseph Dilworth, Esq., was unanimously chosen, as will appear from the following order, which was directed to be entered upon the minutes of the Court:

WHEREAS, Jonathan Neely has resigned the office of County Commissioner of the county of Allegheny, and has declined further to serve in said office, therefore we, the undersigned, Judges of the County of Quarter Sessions, in and for said county, having met, do hereby appoint Joseph Dilworth, of the city of Pittsburgh, as Commissioner to fill said vacancy, and serve until the next general election.

Witness our hands this 7th day of June, A. D. 1871.

JAMES P. STERRETT,
E. H. STOWE,
F. H. COLLIER,
Judges of Quarter Sessions, etc.
JOHN A. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

Mr. Dilworth was soon after notified of his appointment, and later in the day he filed his official bond, in the sum of $10,000, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Messrs. W. B. Negley and D. D. Bruce are his bondsmen. The resignation of Mr. McGee left business in the Commissioners' office at a dead lock, as but one member of the Board remained, and he was not competent to sign warrants or transact business at the office. As soon as Mr. Dilworth was sworn in, business went on as usual.

THE PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

By previous order, the fifteenth list of applications for tavern license, was to have been taken up yesterday morning, but, owing to Mr. McGee's resignation, nothing could be done. One of the first acts of the Board, as reorganized, was to postpone the hearings in these cases until Monday morning next, when they will be taken up and disposed of. They consist mainly of applications from which remonstrances have been refused for various reasons, and it is not likely that many of them will be granted.

A NEW ORDER.

The Board has made an order that hereafter all business in connection with the granting of licenses will be transacted in open Court, and applicants will not be heard in regard to their cases either in the Commissioner's office or elsewhere out of Court. It is deemed altogether improper for an applicant to approach a member of the Board at any time, or under any circumstances, to talk about his case, and such conduct will not be tolerated. Every applicant will have a full hearing in open Court, and must stand or fall upon his merits.

MR. MCGEE'S SUCCESSOR.

Various speculations are indulged in as to Mr. McGee's successor, but as the Board is now competent to discharge all its functions, and the public business not suffer, the Court may not make the appointment for a few days. There are no lack of names from which to make a selection, and among the gentlemen mentioned are Messrs. G. G. Murray, County Poor Director; Jacob Covode, of Sharpsburg; Wm. H. Campbell, of this city; Augustus Ammon, of Lawrenceville, and Capt. Birmingham, also of Lawrenceville. Whoever may be chosen, will only be entitled to serve until after the October election, as a regular successor will then be elected by the people. In the meantime a special Republican Convention will be called to nominate a candidate for the office; and it is highly probable that the appointee will be a candidate for nomination by that convention. It is all important, therefore, that a good selection be made to fill the vacancy. The Republican County Committee explains, in another column, how with the party nagge, on the adjournment of the late conventions, the respective Presidents of which, are to appoint the new committees. This committee cannot be organized for some time, nor is there any necessity for haste in the premises, as there is ample time for calling the conventions.

TRIAL OF THE EX-COMMISSIONERS.

The trial of ex-Commissioners Neely and McGee has been fixed for half past nine o'clock this morning. The attorneys in both cases, Messrs. Swoope, Negley and Bruce for the prosecution, Messrs. Moore, Coyle and Reardon for McGee, and Mr. Jacob H. Miller for Neely, held a consultation yesterday, and it was agreed to go to trial this morning. It is asserted, but without definite authority, that the counsel for the defendant would first make an effort to have the indictments quashed, and failing in that, would tender a plea of *nolo contendere*. This will be resisted by the counsel for the prosecution, who will insist upon a plea of guilty, or a trial. All speculation will be set at rest to-day.

Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1695 were not as extravagantly fixed up nor lived as sumptuously as as those of 1871, as will be seen by the following resolution passed in the former year: "*No member* shall come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1871.

The local money market continues easy and well supplied and not a very heavy demand upon it. A good deal of activity was experienced at some of the banking houses to-day. There is a large increase in deposits, and the prospects are good for continued ease in money matters at this point.

—The high premium on gold maintains the recent advance in Government bonds, and although the market is reported dull, yet prices are high and firm.

Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	111¾	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	119	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	110	110	110
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

—The New York stock market is strong to-day with Lake Shore and Rock Island as the leaders of the list. A meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore has been called for Thursday, this week, when the subject of a scrip dividend in the form of an issue of $15,000,000 of new stock, a part to be paid for by the old stockholders and the remainder given them as a dividend, will be considered.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 7, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & A.	98½	98½	98¾	99	99	99
C., Rock Island & P.	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	117¾	117
Pittsburgh						
Mich. Cent.			134¾		134¾	
Lake Shore	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Illinois Cent.			133¾		133¾	
Chic. & Pitts.	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	118
C. & N. W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Rock Island	124½	125½	125½	125½	125¼	124¾
R., Pacific	81½	82¼	82¼	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref.			90¾	90¾	81	
Col., S. & Ham.			63¾	63¾		
Do. pref.			81¾			
Ft. W. & Chic.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss.	47¾	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.				119¾		
Do. pref.		122		122		
W. U. Tel.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
N. J. Central				102¾		
Canton		83¾		83¾	83¾	83¾
Quicksilver	59	59	59	59	58¾	58¾
Quicksilver pref.				93		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¼	44
Adams Ex.		90¾		90¾		
Wells, F. & Co.		45¾		45¾		
American Ex.		58		58		
U. S. Ex.		69		69		
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Valley Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	49¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	58¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks in a manner to suit the views of his commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—Having little to say, our remarks shall be brief. The rain this morning has had no effect upon the atmosphere, which is still close and sultry. Business continues fair for the season, all leading articles being held firmly at quotations. Butter, eggs and cheese are still in excess of the demand, and prices dull and drooping. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied, and prices for everything are unchanged. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	3,150	4,714	7,897
Apples, bbls	60	46	106
Cheese, boxes	1,327	1,402	2,729
Corn, sacks	4,921	5,295	10,186
Wheat, sacks	4,029	3,136	7,165
Barley, sacks	467	309	776
Rye, sacks	710	777	1,487
Oats, sacks	6,457	5,449	11,906
Butter, packages	408	343	651
Bacon, tierces	274	277	551
Dried beef, tierces	58	31	89

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

ASHES.—We are reported sales of the following: Pearls on common, 4¾@4¾c; refined 4¾@4¾c; potash 7¾@7¾c; pearls 9c@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES.—New green have put in an appearance, and sell at $3@3 ₱ bbl; they come from the South. Old scarce; we hear of sales t $7@8 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales from store at 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS.—Small white navy at 2 00 per bush. Supply light.

BUTTER.—The supply fully equal to the demand, and market dull; sales prime to choice at 15@16c per ₱ lb; fair to good 12@14c.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 8@8c ₱ lb, as per quality.

BEESWAX.—Beeswax has advanced, and we quote sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: 5-lb Banner cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $4; 5-lb cans, $20.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19@c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelph $5 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in provisions. Dealers report a fair market. Shoulders, plain, 7½c; sugar-cured canvassed Shoulders, Ribbed, 10c; Clear do, 11c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Plain, and 14c Canvassed Dried Beef 16@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₱ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11c; do in bbls, 11½@12c.

CORN MEAL.—There is a better inquiry, and sales are made at $3 25 ₱ bbl; ₱ bushel 90c.

CHEESE.—Receipts since our last are put 123 boxes. Prices are not quotable lower than the following being the ruling rates of the market: New Ohio Goshen 13@14c; Ohio Factory 12@13c; Western Reserve 11@12c; young Ohio old cheese 12@13c.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Demand light and the inquiry mainly for small lots; we continue sales as follows: Hams, canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Plain, and 14c Canvassed Dried Beef 16@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₱ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11c; do in bbls, 11½@12c.

CORN MEAL.—There is a better inquiry, and sales are made at $3 25 ₱ bbl; ₱ bushel 90c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches quarters, sun dried, 7½@8c; mixed halves, 12@15c; peeled 20@22c ₱ lb. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@6½c ₱ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS.—Market dull and inactive; sales live geese, No. 1, at 65c; mixed do, 55c; mixed do, 50c; mixed duck, 45c; mixed do, 40c; mixed do, 35c; mixed do, 30c; mixed do, 25c; mixed do, 20c; mixed do, 15c; mixed do, 10c; mixed do, 5c; mixed do, 1c; mixed do, 0c; mixed do, -1c; mixed do, -2c; mixed do, -3c; mixed do, -4c; mixed do, -5c; mixed do, -6c; mixed do, -7c; mixed do, -8c; mixed do, -9c; mixed do, -10c; mixed do, -11c; mixed do, -12c; mixed do, -13c; mixed do,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

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One copy, per year.....$2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE ITALIAN GUARANTEES AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Apparently unaffected by the spiritual thunderbolts hurled against it and unterrored by ascendental denunciations, the Italian government, after some months of deliberation, agreed upon a scheme for guaranteeing the maintenance and independence of the Holy See. It has now addressed to the European powers a circular dispatch in which explanations are given touching the guarantees agreed upon. In this document the Italian government endeavors to show that it has done all that could be required of it to secure to the Holy Father such a position as the right performance of his duties and as his relations to the Catholic Church make it necessary and proper for him to occupy. From the tenor of the paper and of the scheme to which it relates, it is easy to discover the point of view from which Italian statesmen have looked at the subject. Their object manifestly has been, by the establishment of guarantees, to satisfy the minds of Catholics everywhere that the Italian government intends to exercise no influence, whether direct or indirect, upon the administration of the affairs of the Church, and that the Papacy has been in no sense degraded by the change in its temporal relations. Should the measures adopted for this end fail to make upon the general Catholic mind the impression desired, the failure will seem to most Protestants rather remarkable. Personal sovereignty, with all the rights, privileges and immunities implied in that comprehensive term, is guaranteed to His Holiness. The right of asylum is attached to whatever palace or dwelling he may occupy at the time of its exercise. He has his own post and telegraph offices in the Vatican exempt from control or interference on the part of the Italian government, though at its expense. Without let, hindrance, or even permission, he may summon and hold Councils, chapters and other spiritual assemblies and generally in all spiritual concerns not affecting the interests of the state, he may act with unrestricted and unconditional freedom. Wherever he may choose to go throughout the kingdom of Italy he will be treated with the same honors as the king, while his use of the government telegraph will be free from the surveillance of government officials. Finally he is assured forever an annual income of five millions of *lire*, or six hundred thousand dollars. *Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio:* this statement of the guarantees will seem weak and unsatisfactory to any reader who may have seen them presented in detail. But however imperfect, it suffices to show on what a poor foundation the Holy Father rests his claim to be regarded as a martyr and a prisoner.

In the circular letter to which we refer, the wish is expressed that other European governments may approve the action of the Italian regarding the Pope, and that their unanimous sanction may serve to overcome the opposition of the Papal Court, or at least to effect its reconciliation with Italy. The persistent indignation with which the Pope meets all attempts made for the restoration of harmony is a bitter grief not only to the aged and "too religious" King, but also to thoughtful Italian statesmen. By his obstinacy His Holiness is every day giving additional strength and importance to the political party which hates and wishes to destroy the Catholic Church. And another subject of anxiety is the constant labors and intrigues for the destruction of Italian unity carried on in the Pope's name. It is the old story with which every reader of Italian history is so familiar, the incumbent of the Holy See toiling and scheming for the ruin of that beautiful land for the glory of GOD. In spite of all that has happened, perhaps, Italian politicians cannot help fearing that these unblessed labors may again succeed. Though a small party about the Pope, headed by Cardinal AMALFI, are in favor of accepting the guarantees under protest and of thus making peace with the Italian government, the party led by ANTONELLI is much the stronger, and there is slight prospect of settlement while PIUS IX. lives. His life is a good one, as the assertors say, and in consequence of the guaranties, he enjoys peculiar advantages in his warfare against the "sub-Alpine kingdom." By granting them it has armed its enemy. But whatever internal mischiefs the Papalini may work among VICTOR EMANUEL'S subjects, even they by this time must despair of obtaining foreign intervention in behalf of either mediation or restoration. Austria, once so devoted and obedient, is now both feeble and refractory. The hopes which they built upon united Germany, some weeks ago vanished into thin air, frustrated in a degree and manner well adapted to forbid revival. THIERS, who believes in nothing but in France, and in nobody but himself, has always been a supporter of the Pope's temporal power. The fact is most easily and satisfactorily explained by his hostility to Italian unity, for aiding in the accomplishment of which LOUIS NAPOLEON was denounced by him as an absurd blunderer. Partly because THIERS still remains true to his old view of Italian politics, and partly because he wants the aid of the priests in effecting a settlement of France, he now professes to favor the restoration of the Pope to his former estate, by accrediting an ambassador to Rome as well as one to Florence. The act is understood at Rome to be a promise of French interposition when other and more pressing engagements shall permit. Probably the outlook is not alarming to the Italians at present, as the French seem likely to have sufficient employment for their money and energies at home for a considerable time to come:

"THE HAPPY ISLES."

In view of the considerable interest taken by the press of this country in the movements of VICTOR HUGO, whose expulsion from Belgium we recently noticed, and the speculations which exist as to whether he will return to his hermitage at Guernsey, or take up his abode in the United States, a brief description of the cluster of rocky islets to which Guernsey belongs may not be uninteresting to our readers, more especially as, although but little visited by the outlying world, they have become famous among the whole great brotherhood of literature as the Patmos whence the great socialistic dreamer of the nineteenth century has uttered his eloquent apocalyptics. The islands in question lie in a deep bay of the northwest coast of France, opposite to the center of the South of England. Only four of them are inhabited, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. They have all preserved to this day their ancient forms though all the political disturbances of eight hundred years. Guernsey is about nine miles in length and from three to four in breadth, with a population of from thirty to forty thousand, the government being vested in a lieutenant governor and the "States," which are composed of thirty-seven officials, partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the Crown, the latter being allowed to take part in debates, but having no vote. When the mailed warriors of Normandy debated at Rouen the question of the invasion of Saxon England, a number of the lords of feudal territory in these islands were in the conclave, Rouen being the capital of the duchy to which they then belonged. Many of them fought under the banner of ROGER I, in his conquest of Sicily, which the Saracens had held for two centuries, and routed ALEXIS, Emperor of Constantinople, giving him such a hearty lesson that his daughter ANNA COMNENA, the historian of her times, records that he never stopped in his headlong retreat until he reached the gates of the Hellespont. During the reign of the first five kings, Normandy was part of the English realm, and after the defeat of King JOHN by PHILLIP AUGUSTUS, by which that duchy was wrested from the British Crown, the Channel islands were offered the choice of their nationality, when they chose allegiance to England. From that day to this there has never been a war between the two nations, but a descent has been made and successfully resisted, and not a sunset has withnessed the French flag on their shores. The inventory of the families and their lands of King JOHN'S day, is still extant; the law courts, the petty jurisdictions, even the terms, are all NORMAN French, as is all the language of agricultural labor to this day. During the protracted persecution of the Huguenots these islands became the retreat of the routed Protestants, where they found a ready asylum, identical in language as well as in faith, while in more recent times royalists and republicans, Orleanists and reds, have hailed them as the paradise of exile. No taxes or imposts have ever been laid upon these islands. Upon their annexation to the British crown they retained all their ancient privileges, and have to this day their own local assemblies, whose control over their own concerns is as complete as that of the English Parliament over the affairs of that country, while the entire expenses of government are defrayed by the English crown, which maintains military governors, garrisons the forts, and pays the militia, which is organized upon the Prussian model, every male adult being compelled to serve a definite period in drill, and only being liable to home service in case of war. Under such favorable circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising that these channel islands should flourish in a happy and even contentment. Blessed with a balmy climate and fertile soil, and being completely free from the disturbing social and political forces which afflict and sometimes destroy larger and more celebrated communities, they approximate more nearly to the character of the happy isles described in TENNYSON'S "Lotus Eaters," than any other lands which we ever saw or heard of. What a vast genius for unrest the fugitive poet and novelist must have, to be unable to dwell contented even there.

"THE THREE KINGS."

Nothing could well be more hazardous or less likely to bring credit for foresight to the prognosticator than an attempt to foretell political developments in France just now. The fermentation of parties is violent, and many of the partisans are thoroughly pervaded and animated by the feelings in which civil wars ordinarily take their rise. On the other hand, in immediate memory of the past and in the full view of surrounding desolations, war looms before most of them as a mere spectre of horrors to be kept down and avoided as the narrow line between France and absolute ruin. If civil war does follow, it will be the result of some sudden precipitation or attempt at *coup d'etat* by which the general reason shall be dethroned and passion made the arbiter of events. We are told that in the Chamber of the Assembly, representative men of the different parties are eager to step forward with propositions for the salvation of the country. Services are offered from all points, and prospectuses, or documents setting forth the claims of the three royal houses, literally *inundate* the place. Messrs. PIETRI and BAZAINE, a few days ago, were said to be laboring for the late Emperor at Geneva, while PAUL DE CASSAGNAC was equally busy in London; the latter, however, despairing of the restoration of the Emperor himself and only hoping to succeed with the Prince Imperial. He has published a pamphlet entitled *The Prince Imperial and Prussia*, which commands much approval and sympathy among the English middle class, who seem devoted to the Empire. Strange to say, many of the clergy of the English establishment are warm partisans of the NAPOLEONS. Then, the Legitimists have published a manifesto of the Count de CHAMBORD, who calls himself HENRI (V.). This paper is given entire in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of June 3. It marshals all the arguments and suggestions likely to have any weight in recommending the Bourbon aspirant to the French people. It insists with force on the advantages of the legitimist rule over "those fortuitous governments, which after a few years of false security, cast the country into frightful abysses." HENRI declares that he "has neither injury to avenge nor enemy to put out of the way, nor fortune to retrieve save that of France," and adds that "he is able to select everywhere the workmen who shall be willing legally to associate themselves with the undertaking." A noteworthy paragraph is the following:

"People say that the independence of the papacy is precious to me, and that I am resolved to obtain for it efficacious guaranties. They say the truth."

Touching this paragraph M. GAILLARDET says, "it is a great blunder, for it makes France catch a glimpse of the possibility of a war with Italy;" and then he says that "Frenchmen most inclined to recognize the advantages of legitimacy, will hesitate to purchase it at the cost of a new war."

In fact, so far as we can see, no one of the three candidates has much chance of speedy investiture. But the French are not republicans, and are most of them monarchists. As General CAVAIGNAC once said, they are so determined to have a king that, rather than remain in destitution, they would enthrone JACK PUDDING the First. They seem, however, just now not ready either for JACK or anybody else, and they are perhaps likely to follow the example of Spain by waiting for a year or more. We do not prophesy.

TROUBLED SLEEP.

The tenth resolution of the Ohio Democratic platform, reported in full in Friday's COMMERCIAL, denounces the Federal Government for "the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department." The monthly exhibit of the public debt, printed in the same issue, will serve to suggest what fair-minded and political truth-loving fellows the authors and indorsers of that platform were and are. During the month of May the debt was reduced $4,439,358, the falling off from previous months being accounted for by the change in the time of payment of pensions, which are now made quarterly instead of semi-annually, and but for which the reduction would have amounted to between eight and nine millions of dollars. Since March 1, of the present year, the debt has been reduced twenty-one millions and a half, and since the accession to office of the present administration the total decrease amounts to $226,329,075 truly the most powerful illustration of the most "wanton extravagance" that could be used. But the fact is that nothing more astonishes or confounds the Democratic party than the success of the administration in reducing both the debt and taxation. To every charge of "profligate corruption and wanton extravagance," each succeeding monthly Treasury exhibit furnishes an all-sufficient reply. Month by month the debt is reduced from four to ten millions, while coincident with this reduction our increased revenues bear witness to the honesty and efficiency with which the collection is enforced. And not only does the process of diminishing the debt continue with unabated vigor, but the efficiency manifested in collecting the public dues actually increases the revenues in the face of a sweeping reduction of taxation. But it is hardly any wonder that the Democratic party feels vexed and aggrieved. Every benevolent deed performed by his forethoughted neighbor will naturally have the effect of making a broken spendthrift feel sour. A few days ago we showed that the net profit of the first two years of GRANT'S administration over the first two years of JOHNSON'S amounted to the sum of two hundred and eleven millions and a half of dollars. But the Democratic party, among whose virtues economy has certainly not a foremost place, wretched and sore at finding all its gloomy predictions falsified, and the Treasury actually gaining strength from an apparent reduction of its resources, tries to shut its eyes against the perpetual accusation of Republican finance, and raves about the benign visitant as fearfully and incoherently as though it were a "goblin damned." Well, it is no wonder. GLOSTER had bad dreams, and evermore in her sleep Lady MACBETH saw on her hand a bloody spot. In both cases it was the working of avenging conscience. People don't like to be haunted with ghosts, and it is not surprising that the superstitious terrors of Democracy should frighten it, when confronted with its calumnised visitor, into the utterance of hard names.

HON. JOHN H. KERR authorizes us to announce his withdrawal as a candidate for the Legislature in the Second City District. Although feeling sanguine of success, he concluded not to ask his friends for a third nomination, and he is now out of the canvass. It is pleasant to know that MR. KERR retires from our legislative halls with a good record, and that he retains the respect and confidence of his constituents. His withdrawal leaves the contest in the Second City District between Messrs. EDWARDS, MITCHELL and ROBB.

ALEXANDER MILLAR, Esq., of McKeesport, is being warmly supported in his section of the county as a candidate for the Legislature. He served a term at Harrisburg two years ago, is thoroughly upright, has the full confidence of the people, and if nominated would make a strong candidate and an efficient legislator.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

MR. LOW, American minister in China, has addressed to the State Department in Washington a dispatch explanatory of the late action of the Chinese Government concerning missionaries. From MR. LOW'S letter it would appear that the telegraphic reports which excited so much indignation and alarm, were not accurate statements of facts. The complications which have arisen are the result of the extraordinary pretensions of the Catholic missionaries, chiefly French, or those who look to the French Government for protection and support. One of their claims is that a Chinaman, who becomes a convert to Christianity, or even a mere inquirer as to the truths of Christianity, ceases to be amenable to Chinese law so far as to be entitled to trial before a French consul, when guilty of or charged with crime. In other words, the convert and the inquirer in virtue of their change of mind, actual or prospective, become invested with the most important privileges of French citizenship. It also seems from MR. LOW'S letter that the present representative of France in Pekin has not exercised any sufficient prudence or reserve in urging the claims of the Catholic missionaries upon the Mandarins, and as they have perhaps an exaggerated notion of the present weakness of the French government at home, the result has been a defiant, unconciliatory course on their part.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1st, 1870, there is a long article entitled *China Since the Treaty of Pekin*, which contains several statements of special interest in connection with MR. LOW'S letter. The article to which we refer, was written shortly after the massacre of Tien-Tsin by a Frenchman, PAUL MERUAU, evidently familiar with China by actual residence. He says:

"When the French army had entered Pekin, two persons clothed in the Chinese manner, a violet robe, a cap of black velvet with fringes of red silk, a queue of natural hair indicating the age of thirty years and reaching to the loins, presented themselves to Baron GROS: they were the Bishop of Pe-tche-li, M. MOULY, and his coadjutor. The prelate bore on his face the traces of his perilous apostleship; fatigue was painted there; on the evening before, these two men were obliged to conceal themselves to avoid imprisonment and death; they wandered in the environs of Pekin, received by native Christians. These two poor priests in disguise, still panting from the sufferings they had undergone, astonished and dazzled at the broad daylight in which they could henceforth appear with impunity, well represented Catholicism dishonored and proscribed in China. Four years after their visit to Baron GROS, a consul of France was able to give to the nation, whatever, according to which, in the provinces of the Celestial Empire, the Catholic religion was professed by two hundred missionaries, one hundred and sixty native priests, and three hundred and seventy-five thousand faithful. Now the number is much more considerable. Unfortunately, internal dissensions and fanatical zeal often compromise the fairest labors of this church."

The writer then repeats the well-known stories of the successes of the Jesuits of the sixteenth century with their millions of converts, and of their disputes with the Spanish Dominicans, by which Christianity itself was discredited and the way prepared for its persecution and suppression by the Emperor. "Nothing less," he says, than "a European crusade and two great battles were required to repair the enormous blunder of a church which has always shown itself as ambitious in success as full of fortitude in adversity."

In the conclusion of his paper M. MERUAU says that France has only a very slight interest in the affairs of China. French armed expeditions thither have been dictated by considerations of dignity rather than advantage. Seeking to rival England in that part of the world, France has gained no advantages which the United States have not gained without military intervention, or losing the good will of the Chinese.

"We have," says the writer, "another pretext, or, if you please, another motive; the protection of the missionaries devoted to persecution. We may have for these consecrated men esteem, and sometimes admiration; but that is not a reason for involving our patrimin in their speculations. That may in fact lead us very far. We have no control over their actions, who in a religious point of view, depend only upon their conscience and the commands of their church. Should we interpose to limit their zeal, our remonstrances would certainly be disregarded. Now we ought not to accept responsibility outside the bounds of the authority which we exercise, and it is certainly time wise to leave the missionaries in their own inspiration than to engage to sustain them in conduct which might have neither our sanction nor our assent."

However extravagant the pretensions of the Catholic missionaries in behalf of their disciples may seem, it is well to consider that neither the Christian convert nor the inquirer has much chance for justice before a Chinese tribunal. Both are also liable to be harassed by trumped up and groundless charges of crime. With reference to the zeal, courage, fortitude and apostolic virtues of the Catholic missionaries in China there is, we believe, little if any difference of opinion even among Protestant residents on the coast—Protestant missionaries *not* excepted. Their claims to help as well as sympathy from their own government seems to them to be founded in the very nature of a Christian government, as in their view no government is legitimate which does not own allegiance to the Catholic church.

RENOMINATION OF MR. BANCROFT.

MR. BANCROFT'S personal friends may congratulate him if they please on the late action of the President; it is for the press to congratulate the people of the United States on the prospect of continuing for some years to be represented in Berlin by a gentleman who, in the character of their Ambassador, has already done them so much service and honor. No disrespect toward General GRANT is intended when we say, that the vacancy in the German mission seemed a frightful peril, and was the subject of grave apprehensions to all who make the credit of the nation a matter of consideration. In filling such appointments the President, whatever may be his intelligence or his wishes, is sometimes quite helpless to resist the apparent necessities of party and the clamors of partisans. Then, reflect what a grand opportunity the Berlin mission was certain to present! Converted into a post of the first class in dignity and importance, with increase of salary in proportion, it is a position no longer beneath the aspirations of the greatest of our self-made men, the most splendid and in every sense admirable of our political heroes. The Honorable ELIJAH POGRAM himself would hardly disdain the honor. Here is a chance, it might be said, to show unmistakably to the eyes of an admiring world the estimation in which we hold native talents uncorrupted by the deceptive polish of culture. Here, we say in all sincerity, was a chance to send among those proud German aristocrats a free-born American, a democratic diamond in the rough, who, by the absolute independence of his manners and by his entire freedom from the restraints of painful conventionalities, might exemplify for the edification of a court the dignity of human nature as developed under republican institutions. Now, in spite of the exceeding plausibility of this view of the subject, we do not think it sound. Alas! those old world adherents of monarchy and nobility are not easily taught by foreign and especially by American example. On the contrary, from single illustrations of the interesting kind just described, they draw most erroneous and unwarrantable inferences concerning the fellow countrymen of the representative. They fall into the error so deplored by HORACE in the relations of friendship, they call virtues by their wrong names. POGRAM'S simplicity seems to them rudeness; POGRAM'S candor seems to them simplicity; POGRAM'S undisguised pride in his country they call braggadocio or indelicacy, while at POGRAM'S general ignorance they wonder and laugh. The consequence is that the man so distinguished and so admirably qualified to shine as a public man at home, where indeed he did shine resplendently, utterly fails to secure and occupy at the foreign capital such a position as of right belongs to the Ambassador of the great Republic. But this is not the whole calamity. Ignorant of the needful preliminary knowledge, and too old or too indolent to repair the deficiency, POGRAM is wholly unable to fulfil that important function of the Ambassadorial office which consists in gathering, digesting and imparting, for the benefit of his own country, a sort of information which only the qualified representative of a nation has opportunities of acquiring. For these, among other reasons, we cannot help rejoicing that, instead of nominating POGRAM, or any other of our splendid self-made men, President GRANT has renominated MR. BANCROFT to the office, for which he is so perfectly qualified, and which for many years he has filled with entire satisfaction both to the United States and Germany.

THE *Independent* has an editorial warmly indorsing Gen. GRANT for a second term as "the people's candidate." The *Tribune*, of Friday, no less earnestly deprecates making the elections this fall a preliminary Presidential inquest. It must strike most of dispassionate minds that it is extremely risky to put a candidate severely over the preliminary course, and that possibly it is the surest way in the world to break him down before the trial begins. Those who have favorites should exercise caution in managing their interests. As a rule more candidates have been killed off than helped by placing them on the track before the time for earnest work arrived.

UNDER the heading "A prayer for silence," the Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic journal of Virginia, breaks forth into a piteous wail over the ruin which JEFF. DAVIS is bringing upon the prospects of the Democratic party by his indiscreet utterances in Georgia. After reminding him of the fact that it stood by him throughout the rebellion, and is therefore entitle to consideration at his hands, it tells him that since the war the people of the South have been struggling painfully "to get breathing space," and that, having made some headway, and being about to enter upon a grand and decisive trial of strength with the Republican party, the only chance which Democracy has of success is, to rid the Northern mind of the prevalent impression that it is another rebellion in disguise, with the hidden purpose of restoring the domination of the South, reviving the resolutions of 1798, the discussion of State sovereignty, and the repudiation of the debt. It tells MR. DAVIS that it has "mourned over the lost cause as bitterly" as he has done, but hints that the Southern people are "tired of his sort of talk, "for the reason that it embarasses their object of uniting with "the great Democratic party of the North" and beating the Republicans "in the Union." We are right glad to see the *Enquirer* take so sensible a position with relation to the damaging revelations of its old and trusted chief. Unfortunately, however, it is not printed sufficiently far South to represent the views and opinions of the Southern people. Indeed, so far as we have observed, it is the only Southern journal which has taken JEFF. to task at all, for the doing of which it will probably be called by a variety of hard and unkind names. It would be matter for great rejoicing could the people of the Southern States generally be brought to adopt the sentiments of the *Enquirer*, but of this, judging from the enthusiasm with which the old rebel's speeches are received, there does not appear to be the faintest likelihood. Meanwhile, however, let it persevere in its course, remembering the words of BYRON—

"I may stand alone,
But would not change my free thoughts for a throne."

And JEFF. will probably die some day, taking a good share of the Democratic party with him. Let it keep up its heart, therefore.

MEEKLY acknowledging our utter inability to cope with our Democratic neighbor in the wonderful figures of rhetoric wherewith it seeks to demonstrate an overwhelming triumph for its party at the ensuing election, we have recourse to the following figures of arithmetic, which will perhaps show that the anticipated victory is by no means to be won as easily as seems to be taken for granted, premising them with the remark that the Republican party of Pennsylvania was never more harmonious and united than at present, and that the condition of national affairs is also calculated to confirm its members in their agreement and faith. The following is the vote and majorities previous to 1870:

In 1860—A. G. Curtin		262,349
	H. D. Foster	230,239
Republican majority		32,110
In 1863—Curtin		269,506
	Woodward	254,171
Republican majority		15,335
In 1864—Lincoln		296,391
	McClellan	276,316
Republican majority		20,075
In 1866—Geary		307,274
	Clymer	290,096
Republican majority		17,178
In 1868—Grant		342,280
	Seymour	313,382
Republican majority		28,898
In 1869—Geary		290,501
	Packer	285,205
Republican majority		4,296

It is true that last fall we lost a number of Congressmen from the Western Districts of the State, but our majority on the average county vote was more than double that which Governor GEARY received in 1869, while a general reaction in favor of Republican principles has set in all over the country. It will be seen, therefore, that the probabilities of Pennsylvania reversing her record are exceedingly meagre, and afford, when boiled down, but very slim comfort to our enthusiastic contemporary. But it does well to whistle, nevertheless. We have read that it tends to keep up a man's courage.

AN interesting item of information occurs in a letter from Berlin. It relates to those Free Masons of Paris whose efforts to effect peace between the Communists and the Versailles Government were, two or three weeks ago, the subject of so much simple wonder and so many vain conjectures in this country. The three Grand Lodges of Berlin summon all the Grand Lodges of Germany, with their offshoots, to break off all intercourse with French Free Masons, because the latter have violated the fundamental law of Masonic federation, which forbids participation in the agitation of political and ecclesiastical questions. We have called the statement interesting; and so it is, if not exactly to American Masons, certainly to the members of that extensive organization which once held a convention in Pittsburgh, and which steadily and vehemently denounces Masonry as an institution both political and religious, dangerous to church and state. The action of the Berlin Grand Lodge is what they call an evidential fact touching the notorious allegations which, whenever mentioned in his presence, used so deeply to move the indignation of the late Father TAYLOR, of the Boston Seamen's Chapel. However righteously angry, that eloquent man of genius brought no railing accusation against the anti-Masons, but prayed for them, with much unction, that "the Lord would make their hearts as soft as their heads." As illustrating the spirit in which this prayer was uttered, as well as the character of the man, we may also quote what he said about his son-in-law, Judge RUSSELL, so well-known for his works of beneficence. Somebody asking Father TAYLOR if the gentleman who had married his daughter was a Christian, the answer was—"not exactly a Christian, but a very sweet sinner."

MR. GEORGE LAUDER, civil engineer, late of Glasgow, Scotland, has invented and patented (Patent No. 115,486) an improvement in coal washing machines. It is claimed for MR. LAUDER'S machine that all difficulty is removed in the washing of the highly bituminous coal slack of the Pittsburgh seam. MR. LAUDER is a member of the firm of CARNEGIE & Co., of this city, who are now building machinery, coke ovens, &c., at Carpenter's Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the view of washing and coking all the slack, some 300 tons per day, produced by the Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Companies. This slack has heretofore been wasted and has accumulated at the mouths of the pits in Westmoreland county, to the extent of thousands of tons. Messrs. CARNEGIE & Co. during the past winter washed and coked experimentally some five hundred tons of this waste slack, the coke from the same being tried in the blast furnace at Manchester. The result was entirely satisfactory, the quality of the metal produced being superior to that made from the best Connellsville coke. The result of this experiment was so conclusive as to the merits of the Pittsburgh coal when properly washed, for the smelting of iron ores that the firm decided at once to engage in the manufacture of the coke upon a large scale. The difficulty in separating our highly bituminous coal from the slate, pyrites and other impurities with which it is mixed, was at first very discouraging, but MR. LAUDER'S invention has entirely obviated this difficulty. The importance of this movement to Pittsburgh can hardly be over-estimated. Thousands of tons of slack are yearly thrown away at the mines in this vicinity, which, if properly washed, will produce a coke superior to the best Connellsville, making Pittsburgh the best point for the manufacturing of pig metal, as it has long been for the manufacture of the products of pig metal.

SEVERAL Democrats have of late attempted to place themselves at the head of the party for the next Presidential campaign. But MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has beaten them all, and now stands far ahead, the most conspicuous object in the political field. One speech like that by him at Atlanta, printed in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, is more than a match for a dozen manifestoes like that which VALLANDIGHAM put forth, and alongside which the utterances of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention are as the talk of school-boys. A single speech from him utterly demolishes all the manifestoes, resolutions and the professions of every sort put forth by the New-Departure school of politicians, and renders it impossible that the next Presidential campaign shall be conducted on any other than the question, "*whether the verdict of the war, as it has been wrought into the Constitution, shall stand or be overthrown.*"

AMONG the so called hostages put to death by the Paris Communists was JECKER, the banker. In the denouement of his fate an ancient Greek would have recognized the direct interposition of Nemesis, or the divine vengeance. Some readers doubtless recollect that this man of money was the pretext for LOUIS NAPOLEON'S declaration of war against Mexico in 1862, thus performing a part not unlike that performed by the Prince of Hohenzollern in the initiation of the war with Germany. JECKER having got possession of Mexican bonds to the amount of many millions of dollars, found himself unable to collect his claim—JUAREZ in fact denied its justice and utterly refused payment. JECKER then succeeded in interesting MORNY, NAPOLEON'S favorite, in the affair, it is understood, by giving him a right to half of the enormous sum of money in case it should be collected. Though the banker was a Switzer by birth, it was necessary that he should be regarded as a French subject to warrant the French Emperor's interposition, and this little difficulty was also adjusted through the ingenuity of MORNY. It is uncertain whether or not NAPOLEON knew that his favorite had been bribed, but it is certain that he was pleased with the pretext thus given him for interposing to obtain a French subject his rights, as he wished to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. War was declared, and in consequence of its unhappy issue not a dollar of the alleged debt was obtained either by JECKER or MORNY. JECKER'S only gain has been the loss of his right as a Swiss citizen to appeal to the Swiss Ambassador for protection against the Commune which imprisoned him as a hostage, and finally put him to death as a citizen of France. JECKER has thus perished in a manner the victim of his own rascality.

AFTER a long interregnum another age of satire appears to be dawning in England. "Ginx's Baby" and "Dame Europa's School" are already familiar to many of our readers, and quite recently we quoted an extract from "The Golden Age," a new English satirical poem which has won immense popularity, and produced a real sensation, especially in wealthy and aristocratic circles, at the vices, follies, and extravagances of whose members its winged shafts are principally aimed. Another powerful satire, in prose form, now appears in the May number of *Blackwood*, in which, under the guise of an imaginative description of the conquest of England by Germany in 1875, related in 1925 by an eye-witness to his grandchildren, embracing a wonderfully life-like and natural portrayal of the arrival of the German Armada, the destruction of the British fleet, and the decisive battle of Dorking, twenty-one miles south of London, by which the capture of that city and the downfall and humiliation of the British empire were brought about, the author—evidently a Tory of the school to which the Marquis of SALISBURY, of the "blood and iron" theory of civilization, belongs—exposes, or seeks to expose, the utter inefficiency of the volunteer system, and the slender chances of success which a brave but undisciplined rabble would have in a conflict with the trained regular troops of an invader. The air of probability which hangs over the whole story is startling. It reads like the recital of an actual occurrence, and is said to have created a most profound impression among all classes of people in England.

ONE of the most gratifying pieces of information which we have chronicled for a long time was contained in our Washington telegraphic dispatches of Monday, announcing that the President has appointed a Commission to carry out the provisions of the civil service bill passed by the last Congress. The duties of this Board will be to ascertain the physical, intellectual, educational and moral qualifications of candidates for appointment in the civil service of the United States, and we hope it will make thorough work of the business entrusted to its hands. The range of its authority is not as extensive as we could have desired, but it is a beginning in the right direction, since as essentials it substitutes character and capacity in the place of favor and party service. The complexion of the Board leads us to indulge a hope that it will discharge its duties conscientiously and without reference to outside clamor or pressure. Let this be done. Much depends on the manner in which this needed reform is begun. Let there be no timidity, no fear, no favor or affection, but let every man be tried according to his merits. If we can get the edge of the wedge inserted properly, in due time we shall be able to drive it home and split the evil trunk to pieces.

DR. E. DECAISNE, a prominent physician of Paris, has published a short paper, the object of which is to warn against the probability of a visitation from the cholera during the hot weather. Having stated that the disease is actually prevailing in St. Petersburg and raging in Italy, he mentions some of the modes by which cholera is propagated and the rapidity with which it appears from experience that it sometimes travels over its well known routes. This pestilence, he says, is usually announced by the prevalence of certain intestinal and other maladies such as bronchial affections, and by each of these classes of disease Paris has been terribly afflicted during the last five or six months. In view of the fearful situation of the people of the city, the deplorable condition of the public health, Dr. DECAISNE shudders at the possibility of the approaching return of the plague, coming to give a last blow to the unhappy population and add a fresh affliction to all the blood, all the ruins, all the causes of mourning which already seem to have exceeded all that imagination could have conceived before the facts.

THE New York *World* says: "There is similarity in one point between the secessionists of this country under JEFFERSON DAVIS and the communists of Paris under their hydra-headed leadership. Both misused, disgraced, and finally desecrated a good idea." There is also a marked point of difference. All the Commune leaders, who were only rebels like the Southern Confederates, and who like them had obtained "belligerent rights," were shot as soon as caught, while their followers have been hunted down without mercy, and slaughtered by hecatombs. And yet that journal, in common with the entire Democratic press, continues to prate of "tyranny." Suppose JEFF. DAVIS and the KU-KLUX had had a European government to deal with them, what does it suppose would have been their fate? Or its own, for that matter?

THE Legislature of New Hampshire assembles Saturday. Peculiar interest will attach to the session from the fact that it will have to elect a Governor, and that the parties are so evenly balanced as to render it uncertain whether a Republican or Democratic selection will be made. At the State election the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by some fifteen hundred votes, but the subsequent death of a Democratic State Senator leaves that body equally divided, while in the House it is supposed that the four or five members elected on the "Labor Reform" ticket, will hold the balance of power, and practically affiliate with their Republican colleagues. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Joint Convention of the Legislature will elect a Republican Governor.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is startled at the idea of the existence of which it has just learned, of bringing out THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Railroad King, as a Presidential candidate. His qualifications our contemporary is prompt to indorse; but just at present Col. SCOTT is engaged in rather greater business than that of President of the United States, and it is growing on his hands every day. It is not so certain that he would consent to accept the position, the one he now occupies being the very first in the railroad world; but, jesting aside, the gentleman beyond any doubt possesses the capacity in a marked degree for the first office in the nation, and in himself is a first-rate type of the genuine through-and-through American character. Who will organize the first SCOTT club?

THE Grand Jury Monday found true bills against Commissioners NEELY and MCGEE, the indictments charging that they received large sums of money from certain tavern keepers, as bribes, to secure the granting of licenses. The names of a dozen or more of these parties are given, with the sums alleged to have been paid. The cases will probably come on for trial to-morrow morning. The public will have no cause to complain of either the gentlemen who are prosecuting, the Court, or the Grand Jury, for tardiness in bringing these cases to an issue. It was understood last evening that MR. MCGEE had prepared his resignation for presentation to the court this morning.

SEVERAL of the leading Democratic papers, notably the Boston *Post*, Missouri *Republican* and Chicago *Times*, are engaged in the occupation of throwing JEFF. DAVIS overboard on account of his recent speeches. This they may succeed in doing, but then what will the tens of thousands of his followers in the South do about it? It happens that the more influential leaders of public opinion from which the party expect support are in the boat with him.

THE contest between Messrs. HUMPHREYS and FETTERMAN, for the Senatorial nomination, has been very vigorously carried on since MR. HUMPHREYS returned home. Both gentlemen have been "legging it" through the country districts for several days past, and will continue "on the go" until this evening, when they will turn their attention to counting their chances among the delegates chosen to the Legislative convention.

THE unification of the German empire has caused public attention to be directed to the colossal monument to the memory of the old German hero, Hermann, or Arminus, the chief of the Cherusci, a part of which has long stood unfinished on the highest summit of the Teutoburger forest. He it was who beat the Roman legions under Varus in the memorable three days' battle in the Teutoburg, nearly nineteen centuries ago, and freed his country from oppression and servitude, and was instrumental, eventually, in checking the further progress of the Romans in Germany. The monument has been in course of erection now for over thirty years. The united condition of Germany, however, prevented the completion of the work, which was intended by the artist to be the symbol of his country's unity. A petition is now about to be presented to the Reichstag for a grant of money to finish it, which will doubtless be readily given. The monument itself, made of metal plate, is about complete: the trunk, the upper part of the thighs, and an iron cylinder to support the whole, only are wanting. The Emperor has always shown great interest in the monument, and a few years ago he gave $1,500 to the fund, and visited the artist in his work-room in Hanover. When the monument is completed its inauguration will be a great festal day for Germany. Hermann, more than any other ancient German warrior, symbolizes German power, German courage, and German unity. The monument will represent him in youthful freshness, with the sword swung high in his powerful hand, ready to deal the avenging blow—"a symbol of Germany's eternal youth and strength." The sword will bear the inscription, "German unity my strength; my strength Germany's power." One hand will repose upon his shield, bearing the simple word "Freedom;" the symbol of foreign domination will be trampled under his feet. No monument to any other German hero would so well symbolize the triumphs of the late campaign against France.

IT is not surprising to learn that M. THIERS is much censured throughout France, especially among religious people, in the case of Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. Soon after the arrest of the Archbishop and his Grand Vicar, Lagarde, with other priests, citizen Blanqui, the famous Communist agitator, was arrested as a refugee in the south of France, as having been condemned to death for the affair of the 18th of October. He was thrown into prison at Figeac. Four of his friends and several members of the Commune, at once began to take measures for his release, in exchange for some of the persons who had been seized as hostages. One of the friends got admission to the Mazas prison and interested Mgr. Darboy in the matter. A letter has been published which the Archbishop addressed to THIERS informing him that in exchange for Blanqui he could secure the immediate release of the writer, and of all the ecclesiastics confined with him, and strongly urging THIERS to embrace the offer. The letter is written with great dignity, and recommends the exchange on the ground of policy as well as humanity. This letter was conveyed to the chief of the executive power by the Grand Vicar Lagarde, who gave his parole to the Commune, that failing to effect the exchange, he would at once return to prison, if THIERS refused unconditionally to make the transaction proposed. If his memory of the affair is painful, Lagardes' memory of his part in it cannot be less so, as he not only disregarded his parole but disregarded a letter from the Archbishop, reminding him of his pledge, and telling him that his "delay had already gravely compromised his late fellow prisoners, and might have the most grievous consequences." The whole story is told at length in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of May 27th, wherein the correspondence is given.

THE Treasury Department has adopted and rigidly enforces the rule of deducting from the full value of each mutilated currency bill just in proportion as the paper of the bill is missing. The paper of the bill of each denomination is divided into seventy parts, and if one-twentieth of a bill is missing from any cause five per cent. of the face value is deducted before the Treasury will give